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PRICE TWO CENTS.

PLAN TO REDISTRICT WARD 20 IS TO COME BEFORE CITY COUNCIL

Precinct Six Shows Excess of
Voters and Two Others Are
Close to the Limit Allowed
by Law.

COMMITTEE TO ACT

Prompt Revision Desired in
Anticipation of the Police
Listing of Voters That Is
to Begin in April.

Walter J. Collins of the city council
is expected to introduce an order Mon-
day calling for the appointment of a
special committee for the redistricting
of ward 20, Boston's largest ward.

According to the election laws no pre-
cinct of a ward shall have more than
1000 voters, and when this limit is
reached or exceeded the precinct lines
must be made over by the city govern-
ment.

Precinct 6 of ward 20 had 1024 vot-
ers by the figures of the last election,
while two other precincts in the ward
are close to the limit. These are pre-
cincts 4 and 14, the former now having
903 voters, while the latter has 919.

There is some question as to just how
the dividing will be done, some main-
taining that the entire ward should be given
new precinct lines, while others hold
that the division of precinct 6 alone is
preferable.

The election commissioners have al-
ready conferred with Mr. Collins, who
comes from ward 20, and have some
tentative plans for the work, calling for
revision of one precinct only.

Whatever is done, the commissioners
insist that the work should be completed
before the middle of March, because the
police listing by wards and precincts com-
mences on April 1.

In the 15 precincts of the ward the
official number of voters in each precinct
is as follows: Precinct 1, 607; 2, 789;
3, 808; 4, 903; 5, 719; 6, 1024; 7, 784;
8, 891; 9, 698; 10, 841; 11, 671; 12, 681;
13, 635; 14, 919; 15, 637.

Ward 20, which by this showing has
nearly 12,000 voters listed, was formerly
a ward of nine precincts, the first change
being an increase of three precincts,
and the second change an addition of
three more precincts.

The streets in precinct six were practi-
cally rebuilt three years ago, very few
residences being located therein, but the
booming of real estate in that section
has caused it to have the most rapid
growth of any section of the city.

Boston's ward lines will be revised in
1915, the law providing that the city
government shall redistrict the city,
making new ward lines, every 10 years.

In 1905, the previous year for such re-
districting, the city government, which
then consisted of a board of aldermen
and common council, failed to perform
their duty in this respect. This failure
was attributed to the desire of certain
politicians to maintain the old ward
lines, apprehending that a change might
place them in new wards from which
they could not secure their reelection to
the city government, and after many at-
tempts to have the work started the
effort was finally abandoned.

A Mr. Fitzgerald has provided against
a recurrence of such conditions by ask-
ing for the passage of a legislative act
which shall give the Legislature the
power to appoint a committee to do this
work, should the city government fail
to attend to it within a stated time
after Jan. 1, 1915. Under the new char-
ter provisions, however, the reasons for
not changing the lines which existed in
1905 will not prevail, as members of the
city council are elected from the city
at large and there is little doubt that
the work will be promptly done.

John M. Minton, chairman of the
board of election commissioners, is
greatly in favor of dividing only as
many precincts as it is actually neces-
sary to change this year and leaving
the others intact until the running of
the new ward lines throughout the
city. He says:

"There are two ways in which the
results desired can be accomplished, first
by abandoning all present precinct lines
within the ward and making new pre-
cincts, equalizing them all, or by tak-
ing three or four of the precincts, such
(Continued on Page Two, Column Three.)

COPYRIGHT IS IN NO DANGER, SAYS DIRECTOR

Boston newspapers today carry a story
from the New York World to the effect
that George W. Glover and E. J. Foster
Eddy consider themselves entitled to the
renewals of Mary Baker Eddy's copy-
rights and filed notice a few days ago
with The Christian Science Board of
Directors and The Christian Science Pub-
lishing Society to that effect.

One of The Christian Science Board of
Directors said this morning that no
notice had been received by the Directors
and that none is expected, because the
entire story seems to be of the same
silly character as that given out when
the pending suits by Glover and Foster
Eddy were filed a month or more ago. He
also said:

"There has always seemed to be in
these matters an effort to prejudice the
public by giving out hypothetical legal
propositions which neither the law nor
the facts justify. These sensational
stories have in the past furnished con-
siderable amusement to really good law-
yers and the public is not deceived by them."

BUILDING AEROPLANE IN BOSTON TO CROSS WATER TO ENGLAND

An all-metal aeroplane for Harry
Graham Carter's flight to England from
this country will be built up in a gar-
age at 10 Green street, Jamaica Plain
district of Boston.

Mr. Carter will stay in Boston and
exercise close supervision of the work
on his machine.

The flight will begin at Sandy Hook
and the aviator hopes to reach Queens-
town in 49 hours, the estimated distance
being 2400 miles.

His aeroplane will be tandem and is to
be equipped with two 30-horsepower
motors, which will drive twin-screw
aluminum propellers.

The machine, it is expected, will have
a maximum speed of 90 miles an hour,
but its average will be between 65 and
70 miles.

The frame work is to be hollow tubing,
in order that it may be filled with
gasoline. He will carry sufficient food
in a compartment to last several days.

CINCINNATI, O.—Plans were com-
pleted Friday for a flight from Cincin-
nati to Europe by dirigible balloon by
Melvin Vaniman.

A Cincinnati syndicate will back Mr.
Vaniman, who was the engineer and
builder of Walter Wellman's dirigible
the America.

Mr. Vaniman will establish his work-
shop here and the balloon is expected to
be finished so that he can start July 4.

PURCHASE OF HARBOR LAND BY PROVIDENCE TO AID BIG PROJECT

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—This city has
taken the first step toward the improve-
ment of its harbor by purchasing a piece
of property with 1200 feet waterfront,
near Sassafras Point at a cost of \$63,620.

Including this purchase, the city now
owns 2900 feet of waterfront on the
western harbor line, along which it is
proposed to construct a combination sea
wall and a series of municipal docks. The
land just purchased is to be used for
railroad connections, should these be
found necessary to handle the additional
shipping which the improvements are ex-
pected to bring here.

Soon active operations will start along
the waterfront. The city, the state and
the national government have, by com-
bining efforts, appropriated nearly \$1,
000,000.

Providence is to build the seawall and
municipal docks. The state's money is
to be used for the purchase of property
for state-owned docks and for the gen-
eral purposes of harbor improvement in
Providence, Pawtucket and East Provi-
dence, and the national government is to
dredge the channel.

SCHOOL SUSPENSION REMOVED.

HAVERHILL, Mass.—Ralph Malcolm,
who was suspended by Principal Files of
the high school for retention of a foot-
ball won while he was football captain,
has been placed on his former footing
without stipulation regarding the foot-
ball. A conference of officers was held
and it was afterward explained that
there was a misunderstanding and the
position was now satisfactory.

VOTE TO REPEAL STURGIS LAW.

AUGUSTA, Me.—Without a dissenting
vote the Senate Friday voted to repeal
the Sturgis liquor law enforcement com-
mission act passed four years ago and to
abolish the state liquor agency system,
to abolish the state liquor agency sys-
tem. The House will act on these meas-
ures soon.

EAST BOSTON TEAM TUBE URGED IN PLEA TO THE LEGISLATURE

Thomas J. Giblin, Former
Alderman, Asks That Ser-
ious Attention Be Given
Question Up Soon.

SAVING OF \$150,000

Declares City Could Cut
Down Loss on Ferry Oper-
ation if Traffic Were
Diverted to Tunnel.

An appeal to the members of the Leg-
islature in behalf of a tunneling tunnel
from East Boston to Boston proper was
issued today by Thomas J. Giblin, former
alderman from that district and an active
member of East Boston improvement so-
cieties.

In his argument Mr. Giblin cites figures
to show that the construction of the tun-
nel, providing it takes care of the same
amount of traffic that now uses the fer-
ries, would result in a saving to the city
of more than \$110,000 annually.

A hearing on the question is to be
held at the State House Wednesday.

Mr. Giblin's statement asks the Leg-
islature to give the matter serious consid-
eration, not only in the interests of the
residents of East Boston, but also for the
benefit of the growing transportation
business, between the railroad and steam-
ship terminals and the general business
of the community, and also for the relief
of the tax producing property
throughout the city.

"The citizens' and business men of
East Boston," says Mr. Giblin, "were
always handicapped in their intercourse
with the city proper by being abso-
lutely dependent upon the ferry service
until a few years ago when the tunnel
for electric cars was constructed.

"The use of this tunnel relieved the
situation to the extent of furnishing
rapid transit to those who wanted to
(Continued on Page 13, Column 5.)

SENATE APPROVES FAIR IN CALIFORNIA

WASHINGTON—The San Francisco
exhibition bill passed the Senate this
afternoon.

The vote was unanimously in favor of
holding the fair at San Francisco, no op-
position being made by New Orleans.
There was no debate.

When Senator Perkins of California
brought up the resolution, Senator Swan-
son of Virginia said that he wished to
offer an amendment providing for a naval
review at Hampton roads. Senator Per-
kins said that this would cause delay
and make it necessary to return the
resolution to the House. Senator Swan-
son then withdrew his amendment and
will introduce it when the naval bill
comes up.

MAYORS DISCUSS ENDING \$12 LIMIT

Abolition of the \$12 limit on munic-
ipal expenses was the subject discussed
this afternoon at the monthly dinner
of the Mayors Club of Massachusetts at
Youngs hotel.

Mayor Charles S. Ashley of New Bed-
ford spoke in favor of the change and
Mayor Charles A. Babbitt of Fitchburg
on the negative side. Others took part
in the discussion.

William F. Davis of Woburn presided,
assisted by John O. Hall of Quincy,
secretary of the club. About 35 were
present.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT GRAND RAPIDS

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Theodore
Roosevelt arrived here today from New
York to be the guest of honor at the
Lincoln Club dinner this evening. The
visit has attracted many of the state's
progressive leaders here.

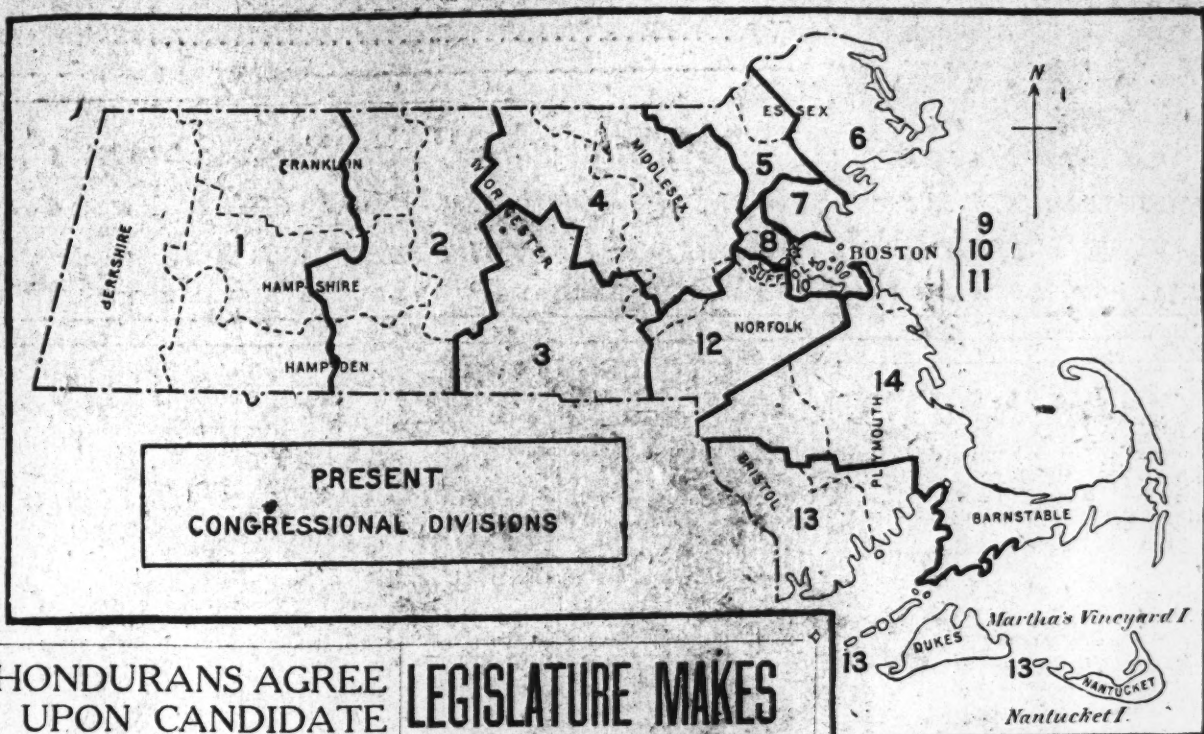
He will respond to the toast "Lincoln
and progressive Republicanism."

CAMBRIDGE'S NEW MASONIC TEMPLE NEARLY COMPLETED

Cambridge's new Masonic temple on
Massachusetts avenue, North Cambridge,
opposite Davenport street, is fast near-
ing completion and the contractors ex-
pect to have it ready to house the vari-
ous Masonic organizations of the city by
the last of June at the latest.

The colonial design is used both on the
exterior and the interior. The building
is 105 feet long, 82 feet wide and three
stories high. Ample provision is made
for future additions to the building on
the north and west sides. Water-struck
brick is the material used on the outer
walls. The building will cost \$80,000.

SIXTEEN DISTRICTS MAY BE MADE OF THESE 14



HONDURANS AGREE UPON CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENCY

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica—It was re-
ported here today that the rival fac-
tions of President Davila of Honduras
and General Bonilla, who is heading a
Honduran revolution, have agreed on
Carlos Alberto Ucles, Honduran member
of the Cartago peace court, as a com-
promise candidate for President. His
selection, it is said, was made at a con-
ference aboard the United States cruiser
Tacoma, which is protecting American
interests in Honduras.

CONGRESSMAN TELLS CHAMBER OF ACTION FAVORING THIS PORT

A letter has just been received by the
Boston Chamber of Commerce from Con-
gressman John A. Keliher, authorizing
the chamber to make the statement
that the harbor line, as approved in part
by the secretary of war upon the favor-
able recommendation of the board of
army engineers, will shortly be approved
in its entirety along the lines recom-
mended by the Chamber of Commerce.

Both Congressman Keliher and Sen-
ator Lodge have taken steps toward
securing the additional \$125,000 to make
the new Boston immigration station
what it should be and Mr. Keliher ex-
presses great hopes for success.

"This means," says the letter, "that
there will be established in East Boston
a modern immigrant station in close
proximity both to the Cunard and Ley-
land piers of the New York Central lines
and to any new piers that may be built
on the state's property in East Boston,
a condition that will be of great value
to the steamship lines serving this port,
through saving of expense, and of great
convenience and comfort to the immi-
grants who land at this port, and
through these means a material addition
to the maritime prosperity of Boston."

Mr. Keliher expressed the hope that,
in view of the state's attitude on the
development of the docks which bore
such an influence upon this legislation,
favorable action will be taken toward
the building of a pier by the state without
waiting for a tenant.

MALDEN OBJECTS TO PARK EXPENSE

On recommendation of Harvey L.
Boutwell, city solicitor, and Mayor Fall
of Malden, the aldermen will petition
the Legislature by resolution that fur-
ther appropriations for the extension of
municipal parks and boulevards are
expedient and the Malden representa-
tives at the State House will be apprised
of the views of the city government.

Mr. Boutwell says that Malden is pay-
ing 2.31 per cent of the bills and that
the expense is rapidly increasing, while
the benefits to Malden are not made
apparent.

U. S. SHIP TO TAKE FOOD TO CHINESE

WASHINGTON—The Senate today
adopted a joint resolution authorizing
the secretary of war to use an army
transport to forward supplies to China,
as collected by the American Red Cross
Society for relief purposes. The sum of
\$50,000 is appropriated to cover all ex-
penses. The resolution had already passed
the House.

WIRELESS TALK 4500 MILES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The local
wireless operator picked up a message
today from the steamer Korea nearly
4500 miles out on the Pacific.

UNIVERSITY CITY'S MASONIC HOME



New building of colonial architecture will house all the
Masonic organizations of the city.

LEGISLATURE MAKES READY TO REVISE THE CONGRESS DISTRICTS

Allen T. Treadway, president of the
Senate, and Joseph Walker, speaker of
the House, expect next week to appoint
the joint committee of the Legislature
which will have charge of revising the
Congress districts of Massachusetts, if
the bill which has passed the lower
branch of Congress and is pending in
the Senate, increasing the membership
of the House to 433 members, becomes
a law as seems assured.

Massachusetts is allowed two addi-
tional representatives by the pending
Crumpacker reapportionment bill, giving
it 16 members instead of 14. Soon after
this bill becomes law Secretary Knox
will notify the state authorities of its
passage and some member of the Leg-
islature, usually the one who is to be
chairman of the redistricting committee,
will offer an order in the House that such
a committee be appointed.

Following the acceptance of the order
by the Senate the committee will be ap-
pointed by the presiding officers of the
two branches.

It is said that Roger Wolcott of Milton
will be chairman of the House redistrict-
ing committee, although Speaker Walker
has not made any public announcement
as to who he will be.

Mr. Treadway said that he would not
appoint the Senate members of the com-
mittee until he received official notice
that the Crumpacker bill had been
enacted. It is said that three out of
the 40 senators have already told the
Senate president that they do not want
to go on the committee and it is un-
derstood that Mr. Treadway will not be a
member either.

No plans are said to have been made
for laying out the 16 districts. There
were some tentative plans in existence,
but they were based on the supposition
that Massachusetts would have only 15
instead of 16 congressmen and that the
basis of apportionment would be 224,000
instead of 210,000.

It is held that the two new districts
would be most likely to be made up of
territory in Boston and vicinity, or of
(Continued on Page 13, Column 4.)

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SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The local
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today from the steamer Korea nearly
4500 miles out on the Pacific.

CAUCUS IS PLANNED IN EFFORT TO SETTLE ON CITY COUNCIL HEAD

An attempt will be made to select a
presiding officer at the council's second
meeting of the year Monday. Before
convening the Citizens Municipal League
members of the body will meet at the
Boston City Club to hold a caucus in an
endeavor to agree upon one of the two
leading candidates for the honors.

At present the members are at odds
over the presidency and the chances seem
to favor adjournment without a choice.

Councilor Walter Ballantyne, who
wielded the gavel last year, has little to
say with regard to a reelection. John J.
Attridge is outspoken in his announce-
ment that he is a candidate for the
presidency.

Walter J. Collins would accept the
honor, it is said, but has not yet declared
himself. It is generally believed that he
is supporting Mr. Attridge at present.

While Mr. Ballantyne has the support of
Matthew Hale and claims two others.
This would give him four votes of the
five needed to secure election.

Councilor Timothy J. Buckley will
be a candidate and now has the support
of Councilor Curley, it is said.

FLIGHT OVER JUAREZ ASSURES ARMY MEN OF AIR SCOUT VALUE

EL PASO, Tex.—That an aeroplane for
scouting purposes is practical was ad-
mitted today by army men who talked
with Charles K. Hamilton, the American
aeronaut who flew over Juarez Friday.

Hamilton says he obtained a perfect
view of the fortifications and surrounding
country.

General Navarro was definitely located
today at San Jose, 73 miles south of
Juarez on the Mexican National Railway.
He sent word that he is fighting his way
north with 1500 men to relieve Juarez,
but is being harassed on all sides by
small bands of rebels.

The main body of revolutionists is
moving south.

WASHINGTON—Besides volunteering
the use of his new Wright biplane to
the war department to patrol the Mex-
ican frontier, Robert J. Collier of New
York has placed the services of Philip
O. Parmelee, his aviator, at the disposal
of the government for the next two or
three weeks.

The department has requested Com-
modore John Barry Ryan of the aero-
nautical reserve to ship the biplane to
Lieut. B. D. Poulos, the army aeronauti-
cal expert, who is at San Antonio, Tex.

SCHOOL CONTEST FOR BROOKLINE

Edward C. Mills has declined to run
again for school committeeman in Brook-
line. At the time for closing all nomi-
nations on Friday night Dr. Arthur A.
Cushing of 108 Marion street, Dr. Fred-
erick L. Hayes of 12 Verdale street,
and John Fogg Twombly of 34 Green
street were recorded as candidates for
the nomination.

The terms of both Dr. Channing and
W. H. White also expire this year, but
their reelection is conceded. The only
other contests for the citizens' caucus
Thursday are for places on the board
of selectmen. P. J. Cantwell announced
himself as a candidate on an "economy"
platform a week ago, and Walter J.
Cusick is a candidate.

One paper was filed for Fred Homer
Williams to act as moderator of the
town meeting in March.

RECIPROCITY WINS IN WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, 12 TO 7

Six Republicans and One
Democrat Make Futile
Effort to Prevent Favor-
able Report to House.

MR. TAFT'S WARNING

Tells Illinois Republicans
Whole Protective System
May Be Swept Away if
High Tariff Continues.

WASHINGTON—The ways and means
committee of the House decided today
by a vote of 12 to 7 to report favorably
to the House the McCall bill, putting
into effect the Canadian reciprocity
agreement.

The following six Republicans and one
Democrat voted against reporting the
bill: Dalzell, Pennsylvania; Calderhead,
Kansas; Gaines, West Virginia; Fordney,
Michigan; Dwight, New York; Ellis, Ore-
gon, Republicans, and Broussard, Demo-
crat, Louisiana.

An amendment to the phraseology of
the pulp wood and print paper clause of
the agreement was framed by the com-
mittee and will be included in the re-
port. Members of the committee said
that it carried out the purpose intended
by the negotiators of the agreement,
which the language in the bill as origi-
nally drawn failed to do.

Mr. Taft Warns His Party

SPRINGFIELD, Ill.—President Taft,
who has been busy since he entered the
state this morning on his way from
Columbus, O., explaining the benefits
to be derived from the reciprocity agree-
ment with Canada, will end his cam-
paign by an address at a Lincoln day
dinner here tonight, following his speech
before the Legislature this afternoon,
and then start on his return trip to
Washington.

The President warned his party that
if it insisted upon retaining the present
high tariff it might expect to see the
whole protective system swept away.

Mr. Taft was the guest of Edmund
J. James, president of the University of
Illinois, at Urbana, and made a short
address before leaving for Decatur.

In all of his addresses in this state
he has followed the set speech which
he had carefully prepared for delivery
at the national corn exposition at Colum-
bus, the burden of his argument being
facturers' agreement negotiated at the
expense of the farmer as has been charged.

"To let the wheat of the Northwest
come down to Minneapolis and Chicago
will steady the price of wheat, prevent
its fluctuation, make speculation much
more difficult and furnish us greater in-
surance against the short crops and high
prices," he said.

"It will give to the United States much
greater control of the wheat markets
than it has ever had before. It will
enable its milling plants to turn Cana-
dian wheat into flour and send abroad
the finished product and it will stimulate
the sale of manufactures and other
things that we have to sell to Canada."

"By the bringing over of live cattle
the farmer who has corn will have his
raw material in abundance, and will
fatten them for the Chicago market at
a profit."

"There are those conservative protec-
tionists who hang back from an approval
of this agreement on the ground that
it is a departure from the principles of
protection and is the opening wedge to
let in free trade. My own view is that
no step could be taken more in the in-
terest of a reasonable policy of protec-
tion than the approval of this treaty."

"The very existence of the policy de-
pends upon our abolition of the tariff
where it is not really needed under the
principle of the last Republican platform.
If we persist in retaining it in these
times of high prices and gradually ex-
hausting food supply, and base our re-
tention on protection principles, we shall
rouse an opposition that will know no
moderation and will not cease radical
economic changes until it has removed
from the statute book the last trace
of a protective tariff."

President to Farmers

COLUMBUS, O.—President Taft,
delivering his first speech in behalf of
the reciprocity agreement with Canada,
told 4000 persons who crowded into the
auditorium at the state fair grounds,
where the national corn exposition is be-
ing held, that reciprocity with the Dom-
inion would benefit the entire United
States—farmers, manufacturers, rail-
roads, middlemen and warehousemen.

Mr. Taft's speech was particularly in-
tended for the farmers and as an answer
to the charge that this is a manufac-
turers' agreement, "in the interest of the
manufacturing classes and adverse to the
farmer."

The audience, which was composed
largely of farmers, gave the President
respectful attention, applauded at times
(Continued on Page Two, Column One.)

44 PAGES IN THIS EDITION

Twelve of which are
comprised in a Finely
Illustrated Supple-
ment to The Christian
Science Monitor for
News Stand and Car-
rier Editions. Be sure
your paper is complete

SEND YOUR "WANT" AD TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or
for an employee
The Monitor offers you an opportunity
to supply your need without the
expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

THE MONITOR EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

FULL NAME AND ADDRESS OF ADVERTISER MUST BE FURNISHED FOR PUBLICATION OR ADVERTISEMENT
WILL NOT BE CONSIDERED.

Name.....
Street.....
City..... State.....
CUT ON THIS LINE

State your "want" in 20 words and attach the above
coupon, properly filled out. The above coupon must be
attached to insure insertion.

IT WILL BE RUN FREE ONE WEEK ON THE CLASSIFIED AD PAGE

Write your advertisement, attach blank
and mail direct to The Christian Science
Monitor, Boston, Mass.

The Christian Science Monitor is
read in every city in America.

RECIPROCITY WINS IN WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE, 12 TO 7

(Continued from Page One.)

and at the close of the speech 300 members of the Ohio Corn Improvement Association met in a room at the exposition and adopted the following resolution:

"We doubt the wisdom of throwing open unreservedly our ports to Canadian farm products. By so doing the American farmer will be unable to obtain a fair compensation for the time and labor which he invests in his business, and we recommend that no action be taken by our national government that shall be detrimental to his interests."

"Let the agreement be adopted and go into operation," said Mr. Taft, "and in six months the farmers of the border who now have fears will rejoice in this great step toward closer business and social relations with our neighbors."

COMMERCE CHAMBER DIRECTORS VOTE TO INDORSE RECIPROCITY

Directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce voted today to indorse the reciprocal exchange of commodities between the United States and Canada.

This vote will be submitted to the members at the annual meeting on Feb. 21, for further endorsement.

DEFENDANTS WIN IN CROCKER CASE

A motion to examine certain papers in possession of the district attorney and to have the same impounded, made by counsel for the defendants in the Crocker case in which bribery is charged, was allowed by Judge Stevens in the Suffolk superior court today. The defendants are former City Treasurer George U. Crocker, Charles H. Leach and John J. Conroy, the last a constable. They are charged with conspiracy in connection with the contest over the will of Uriel H. Crocker in the supreme court in April, 1904.

District Attorney Pelletier opposed the motion when it was heard sometime ago. The judge examined all the papers in question and today told Charles F. Choate of counsel for the defense, that he felt the defense was entitled to see them.

MR. CARNEGIE FOR RECIPROCITY.

WASHINGTON—Andrew Carnegie indorsed reciprocity with Canada in a letter to Senator Beveridge, received today. He said: "There is no possibility of injury to our own people from free trade with Canada. Conditions are very much the same in both lands and the cost of transportation of any commodity in competition with our neighbor gives a sufficient tariff."

CARNEGIE PEACE BILL REFUSED.

WASHINGTON—The bill incorporating the Carnegie endowment for international peace was again refused consideration by the Senate today because of the opposition of Senator Jones (Rep., Wash.), who believes that the government should not perpetuate the memory of any man. He would favor the proposition if carried by an impersonal bill.

OPPOSES SLATER DECREE.

WORCESTER, Mass.—Another action in the legal contest over the Slater mills was started in the supreme court before Judge Rugg Friday on petition of Mrs. Horatio N. Slater of Brockline, for restriction of a decree issued by Judge Rugg, granting permission to trustees to sell the mill.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON.—"The Fascinating Widow." ASTLE SQUARE.—"Road to Yesterday." ALONIA.—"The Dollar Princess." HOLLIS.—John Drew in "Smith." B. F. KEITH.—Vaudeville. MAJESTIC.—"Madame X." PARK.—William H. Crane. SHUBERT.—Sam Bernard.

BOSTON CONCERTS.

SATURDAY—Symphony Hall, 8 p. m., fifteenth symphony concert; Xavier Scharwenka, soloist. SUNDAY—Symphony Hall, 7:30 p. m., Handel and Haydn concert.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE.

SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—"Giocanda." SATURDAY, 8 p. m.—"Lucia."

NEWS BRIEFS

HALL COLLAPSES IN BRUSSELS. BRUSSELS—A number of persons were killed today in the collapse of Machinery hall, one of the international exhibition buildings.

MUST NOT TALK FOR PRESS.

WASHINGTON—Attorney General Wickham served notice today on all his officers and employees that they are not to talk government affairs with newspaper men.

LECTURE FOR ORANGE Y. M. C. A.

ORANGE, Mass.—A lecture by a Japanese on "The West versus the East" will be given next Friday in the Congregational church, the proceeds to be used for the recently organized Y. M. C. A.

OFFICIALS AT NINTH'S ASSEMBLY.

Governor Foss and Mayor Fitzgerald were guests at the invitation assembly of the ninth regiment, M. V. M., held Friday evening in the regiment's armory, East Newton street. About 7000 persons attended.

CIVIL SERVICE TALKS FOR WOMEN.

The women's auxiliary of the Massachusetts Civil Service Reform Association is to hold a conference at the Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy street, Monday for consideration of measures before the Legislature for the extension of the civil service law.

LAWYERS TO HEAR MR. FOSS.

Governor Foss is announced to be the chief speaker at the annual dinner of the Essex County Bar Association at Young's hotel this evening. A special feature will be the informal reception to Joseph F. Quinn of Salem, a member of the association, who has been appointed to a seat on the superior court bench.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS DANCE.

Coast Artillery Corps, Massachusetts volunteer militia, will hold an elaborate military ball in the South armory on Irving street, Tuesday evening, Feb. 14. A number of prominent officers of the army, navy and militia will be present. A novel feature will be the combining of the 17 buglers of the corps with its own band during the playing of the grand march.

STRATFORD VISIT

INVITATION GIVEN
CLUB MEMBERS

An invitation, on behalf of the Shakespeare Club of Stratford-on-Avon and the Shakespeare Memorial Club of the same place, to visit the Stratford festivals, established last summer and to be held annually, was extended this afternoon to members of the Twentieth Century Club and to all Americans by H. Snowden Ward of London.

DEMOCRACY TOPIC

OF M'KAYE LECTURE

Political engineering, being founded upon ethics, is the most comprehensive of the several departments of learning of today, according to James MacKaye in his fifth lecture in Perkins hall Friday night. His subject was "Democracy and Efficiency."

Mr. MacKaye said that the adaptive principle of political engineering requires that intelligence should be used to guide conduct to the end of utility and that the Democratic theory of control of conduct requires that the happiness of an aggregate number should be directed by that aggregate.

ANNUAL RECEPTION

BY APPALACHIANS

At the hotel Vendome Friday evening the Appalachian Mountain Club held its thirty-second annual reception. Prof. William H. Pickering, president of the club, and Dr. Ralph C. Larrabee, vice-president, with Mrs. Pickering and Mrs. Larrabee, received, after which Professor Pickering made a brief address.

An exhibition of pictures was held under the supervision of the councilor of art. The committee on arrangements comprised George N. Whipple, Miss Martha A. Knowles, Miss Lillian S. Bourne, Miss Mary Waterman and William T. May.

HELD IN BAIL BOND CASE.

Eugene Gerrier, charged with perjury, and Joseph Castellucci and Mrs. Minnie Bottri, charged with subornation of perjury in a bail bond case, were each held in \$2500 bond for the grand jury in Judge Mumford's municipal court today. They waived examination.

PLAN TO REDISTRIBUTE WARD 20 IS TO COME BEFORE CITY COUNCIL

(Continued from Page One.)

as precinct 6 and others adjoining, and equalizing them so as to reduce the number of voters in the larger ones.

"The latter plan, I believe, is far the better, for it would cause less disturbance throughout the ward. I hope the city council will pass an order and get the work under way, as it is only fair that the police commissioner should be given sufficient time to readjust his work preparatory to making the annual listing."

CLASSIC MASTERS HOLD THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING

The fourth annual meeting of the eastern Massachusetts section of the Classical Association of New England was held today in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

The program included words of welcome by Prof. William K. Denison, acting president of the section; remarks in memory of Morris Hicky Morgan by Prof. Clifford H. Moore, president of the association of New England; "The Latin Composition Problem," by William F. Abbot, Classical high school, Worcester; "Women's Rights in Rome," by Eugene A. Hecker, Roxbury Latin school; "A Modern Greek Epic," by Aristide E. Phourides, Cairo, Egypt (Harvard '11); an illustrated talk on "Myron," by Prof. George H. Chase, Harvard University; an illustrated talk entitled "Lesbos With the Lesbian Poets," by Prof. J. Irving Manatt, Brown University.

BRIGHTON "TOWN MEETING" BRINGS MANY REQUESTS

Many improvements were recommended at the Brighton town meeting in the hall of the Brighton high school Friday evening before members of the city council and Mayor Fitzgerald.

During the hearing the mayor was led to say that there is an apparent unwillingness on the part of savings banks to issue small mortgages.

He made the statement that there was not a bank in the city that would issue a mortgage on a factory building proposition. It was impossible to expect communities to grow under these conditions, he said.

PUBLIC SERVICE

REPORT GOES BACK

House bill 420, authorizing the appointment by the Governor of a commission to investigate the laws relating to public service and advise changes therein, which was opposed in a joint report of the committee on public utilities and city planning of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, will again be considered.

The directors of the chamber late Friday sent the report back to the committees for further consideration and similar action was taken on the recommendation to oppose House bill 1378, which would establish a public service commission.

The chamber recommends the passage of the bill relative to the taxation of deposits in the savings departments of trust companies. The passage of the bill abolishing the railroad commission and establishing a railroad court, as well as that act which provides for the election of railroad commissioners by popular vote, will be vigorously opposed by the chamber.

LARGE ADDITIONS TO ENDEAVOR SUM

The second largest list of contributors since the opening of the campaign Monday to Boston's share of the \$200,000 fund toward the erection of an international headquarters on Huntington avenue for the Christian Endeavor Society, is announced today by the committee in charge of the work. The report shows an increase of \$1022, making a total of \$27,700, more than half of Boston's \$50,000 quota.

TALK ON RHYTHM IS CONTINUED BY HENRY T. BAILEY

Henry T. Bailey at the Museum of Fine Arts today continued his lecture on rhythm, dwelling upon orderly arrangement.

"The fundamental law of order in nature is balance, he said, which may be bi-lateral symmetry or an occult balance. To simplify this to the children he would use the term symmetry for the former and balance for the latter, though scientifically speaking they are both balance."

These two fundamental laws in nature he illustrated by the human figure. When seen from the front it is symmetrical; when seen from the side it reveals balance. So all things in nature may be reduced to these terms, said the lecturer. The art of the Egyptians as shown in the structure of their temples was cited by Mr. Bailey as the extreme form of symmetry, but the Greeks used free balance, illustrated by the building on the Acropolis, none of which is approached directly from the front.

In a decoration the movement must be counteracted in order to give repose, Mr. Bailey said. The rhythm must be interrupted. Here lies the chief difference between a picture and a decorative composition. The picture must have one center of interest upon which all lines converge, while the decoration may have several centers of interest carefully distributed.

Within the fundamental principles of symmetry and balance there must be an ordinary arrangement of the parts. This Mr. Bailey terms rhyme and radiation. In line as in color there should always be one dominant note. It may be either horizontal, repeating the lines of the frame, or a radiating line with some one center. The best composition uses both, he said, one playing upon the other, but one always predominating.

CHAMBER ELECTS 38 NEW MEMBERS

Directors of the Boston Chamber of Commerce elected 38 new active members on Friday. Of the new members those in business in Boston are as follows:

Joseph P. Brainer, Matthew V. Crimmins, Stephen S. Fitzgerald, Amasa C. Gould, O. W. Holmes, Chester B. Humphrey, Samuel C. Murfit, Fred J. Murphy, Edward R. Nash, W. C. Powers, Edwin R. Shaffer, William R. Wilson, O. L. Alexander, Albert J. Benzaquin, Herbert V. Brine, Phillips Ryfield, Charles E. Donlon, Samuel W. Duncan, Robert J. Dunkle, F. B. Eastman, Louis H. Fitch, Horatio C. Hawks, Fred S. Hiller, Frank F. Jonsberg, James Lawrence, Jr., Walter A. Powers, Joseph Ross, Arthur E. Rowe, Edwin R. Sheak, Frank L. Solomon, John A. Waldo Jr., Thorndike Whittemore and Henry S. Wolkins.

The out of town members elected are George B. Wendell of East Milton, E. Arthur Bradley of Gloucester, Winifred E. Bryant of Brockton, Thomas E. Libby of Vinalhaven, Me., and John M. Woods of East Cambridge.

QUINCY CHURCH TO BE DEDICATED

QUINCY, Mass.—The First Presbyterian church, which has recently undergone extensive repairs, will be rededicated Sunday with appropriate exercises. The main entrance to the church and the tower have been broadened giving the building a colonial effect. An addition of 15 feet to the rear provides for a choir gallery and a new pipe organ. There are also five new stained glass memorial windows.

The Rev. James A. Wordon, D.D., of Philadelphia will preach the rededication sermon. The service at 10:30 a. m. will be conducted by the Rev. James A. Matherson, the pastor. At 7 p. m. the Rev. J. A. Alexander, D.D., of Boston will be the speaker. On Thursday evening there will be a dedication banquet, at which former pastors will be present and speak.

TUFTS MEN NAME FOUR TRUSTEES

The Tufts College Club of Boston held its midwinter dinner at the Boston City Club Friday night, 40 members being present. D. T. Montague, '80, president and the speakers were Melvin M. Johnson '92 and Prof. Albert H. Gilmer of the English department of Tufts.

It was voted to submit four names as nominees of the club for the board of trustees of Tufts College as follows: W. D. T. Trevelyan, state tax commissioner; Dr. Perry, former Senator H. S. Riley of Woburn and Judge C. K. Darling of Burlington, Vt.

NEW PROBLEMS AND OLD RULES

Tavern Keepers Men of Affairs in Old New England, by John Hunter Sedgwick.

IN A DAY when the business of keeping hotels has become so much a specialty and when the hotels themselves have become so big, one is apt to forget the part that the tavern played in New England life an hundred and more years ago.

Estimable men of business as are the modern hotel keepers, they differ from their brethren of a century ago in that

PORTUGAL AWAITING RECOGNITION FROM THE UNITED STATES

LISBON—"The greatest surprise the new republican administration of Portugal has met with," says Charles P. Stewart, representative of the United Press Association, "has been the delay by other republics, particularly the United States, in recognizing the new government."

Mr. Stewart has made a careful investigation as to present conditions in Portugal and gives the result in the following despatch:

"We are anxious for recognition. Foreign Minister Bernardino Machado said to me, 'and we took it for granted that your nation was great enough and independent enough to grant it without waiting for the great monarchies to do so first.'"

"In the organization of the permanent government of Portugal, Machado said that the framers of the constitution would probably be governed more by the French parliamentary model than by that of the United States, admitting that the other systems place too much power in one man's hands."

"To this end there will be no attempt to lower the exorbitant tax rate in Portugal, but a serious effort will be made to give the Portuguese honest returns on their taxes. Summed up, the republican leaders practically tell the people that all the government will do is to remove legislative restraints against the improvement in their condition."

"Machado says that Portugal has not 'aggressive military plans' for the future and that while the constitutional convention will likely provide for brief compulsory military service, the army will be maintained only for defensive purposes and for use in the colonies. There is absolutely no chance for Portugal forming a union with Spain, Machado says."

"One thing that Machado and his secretary, Senhor J. Batalha-Reis, convinced me of was that there would be no restoration of ex-King Manuel, no matter what the outcome of Portugal's governmental efforts."

LINCOLN BIRTHDAY AT FORD HALL

Lincoln's birthday will be observed at the Ford hall meeting on Sunday evening with an address by Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois, the negro educator, on "The World Problem of the Color Line." Professor Du Bois was formerly of the faculty of Atlanta University and is now working under the Sage foundation.

Speakers at the Middlesex Club's Lincoln night celebration at the Somerset on Monday evening are announced to be Charles Nagel, secretary of commerce and labor; J. Adam Bede, former member of Congress from Minnesota, and Rabbi Charles Fleischer.

CONVOCATION OF SCOTTISH RITE

With three applications and 40 who applications were accepted, the roll of Giles F. Yates council, P. of J. A. A. S. R., was measurably increased last evening at a convocation in the temple.

The fifteenth grade, knight of the east or sword, was conferred in full form and ceremonial in the presence of about 300.

John E. Pierce, 33 degrees, conducted the ceremonies and was assisted by Edward O. Hatch, George I. Leland, J. D. Robertson, Herbert M. Dodge, William D. Brown and William Jackson, all 32 degrees.

DEAN PENDLETON TO CONTINUE AS WELLESLEY HEAD

WELLESLEY, Mass.—Dean Ellen F. Pendleton will continue as acting president of Wellesley College until June, completing a full academic year as head of the college, the trustees failing to elect a new president Friday, at a session which lasted less than an hour.

WALTHAM PUPILS STUDY VOCATIONS

WALTHAM, Mass.—Vocational training has been added to the curriculum of the high school here as an optional study.

An organization composed of pupils of the two upper classes of the school, to be known as the Waltham High School Vocational Association, has been formed, and it is proposed to have a series of lectures by noted educators. The association has elected these officers: President, Roy A. Stevens; vice-president, Harold Reed; secretary, Frances Cummings; treasurer, Harriet Flagg; directors, William D. Parkinson, superintendent of schools, Willis L. Eaton, principal of the high school, and Roy A. Stevens.

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Leading Events in Athletics

FEW POINT WINNERS ARE AVAILABLE FOR ILLINOIS VARSITY

Coach Harry L. Gill Will Have to Develop Many New Men for Coming Track Meets.

SCHEDULE IS NAMED

URBANA, Ill.—The prospects for a winning track team at the University of Illinois during the coming season are not very bright. The team that is to represent Illinois this spring will be made up almost entirely of new, unexperienced, and unknown material. Coach Gill has the task of his career in training a team which will be near the equal of the teams he has hitherto turned out.

Ten of last year's "I" track men and principal point winners were lost to the team through graduation in addition to several others who have left or failed in their studies. The men who graduated in 1910 were: Captain Richards, 440 yard dash; Hanley, 440 yard dash and half mile; McCord, discus and hurdles; Jones, pole vault; Jordan, high jump and discus; Washburn, conference winner in 1909 in high jump; Stevenson, broad jump and high hurdles; East, holder of Illinois record, 9m. 54s., in two mile; Redhead, two mile; Richie, high jump and discus; Dalenbach, weights.

The departure of these men leaves only three or four veterans on the team and their places will have to be filled by men from last year's freshman team. The freshman squad was exceptionally strong.

The work in the sprints rests almost entirely on Otto Seiler, '12. He is already in fine form and has run the 35 yard dash indoors in 42.5s. Other promising dash candidates are Stephenson, Calvin '13, Hilfer '13, and Yapp '11, who is the only veteran.

Although all the quarter milers graduated, it is predicted that two newcomers will be the season's sensations in this event. They are Cortes '13 and Barron '13, both of whom are already running under 55s., while the former has a record of 51.3-5s.

The half mile will be taken care of by two of the old men, Capt. Carl J. Rohrer '11, who holds the indoor record of 2m. 5s., and Herrick '11, who went the half mile in 1m. 58.1-5s. in the conference last year. This is Barron's regular event, and he may also run it.

Cope '13 is the only real promising candidate in the mile run. He showed much promise last year as a freshman, running outdoors in 4m. 41s. He has made the mile this season on the indoor track in 4m. 47s. Rohrer may also run this event, as he has done it in less than 4m. 40s.

The relay team will not compare with last year's fine team, and its runners will have to be drawn from among Cortes, Barron, Hunter, Stitzel and Vignat. The relay distance here is 351 yards and the last three men are making it in 43s.

Bullard, another '13 man, will be the chief representative in the two-mile and Coach Gill has confidence in his ability to develop into a star. Bullard did the two-mile run in 10m. 23s. in the initial tryout. Burwash '13 is also running well.

The place of Stevenson in the hurdles will be the hardest to fill. None of the candidates have performed especially well. Dillon '13 and Merriman '12 are the leading high hurdles candidates. E. S. '11 and W. Drake '11 can run the low hurdles in 26s.

Bebb '13 is high jumping 5ft. 7in. and Morrell '12 did 5ft. 9in. last year. The one encouraging note was the return of Stephenson to the university after a year's absence. He won the broad jump at the intercollegiate conference in 1909 with 22ft. 6in. Graham is jumping 22ft.

The pole vault will be taken care of by Murphy '12, who won the conference last year with 12ft. 4 1/2in. and has done 12ft. 6in. in practice. He is rapidly getting into form and according to Coach Gill "ought to win every thing and break all his old records as well."

Belting '13 will be the principal weight man. He put the shot 40ft. 5in. last year, threw the hammer 132ft., and the discus 125ft. Under careful training he will improve a great deal and be a sure point winner. Seiler has a record of 40ft. in the shotput and Leo 41. Burns '11 can throw the hammer 130ft. and the discus 120ft.

Feb. 18—Chicago at Champaign; 25, Chicago Athletic Association at Champaign. March 15—Chicago at Chicago; 25, big eight conference at Northwestern. April 22—Western relay carnival at Champaign. May 6—Purdue at Purdue; 13, Chicago at Chicago; 10, Wisconsin at Champaign. June 3—Western conference at Minneapolis.

FOUR MEN RELEASED.
CLEVELAND—The Cleveland baseball club announces the release of four players to the Portland (Ore.) club of the Pacific Coast league, Friday. They are Pitchers Elmer Koestner and F. Broaden, Infielder Roger Puckenzaugh and Catcher Jack Bradley.

VALENTINES
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WAKEFIELD HIGH SCHOOL NINE IS TO PLAY 22 GAMES

Baseball Team Preparing for Biggest Season Since It Joined Suburban League—Schedule Just Out.

WAKEFIELD, Mass.—With a schedule of 22 games with some of the best high school teams in Greater Boston, the local high school nine is preparing for the biggest season since it was a member of the suburban league. Added interest in baseball is being taken because of the team's entry this year into the Middlesex league, which comprises the high school teams of this town, Stoneham, Woburn and Peabody.

Manager L. H. Thayer and the new captain, Fred Young, finished the schedule Friday, with the exception of one date. Aside from the Middlesex league games, greatest interest will probably be taken in the games with the W. H. S. old rivals, Dorchester high, and with the Boston English H. S. and Rindge manual training school and Somerville H. S. The game at Somerville will be the first with that school in six years.

The W. H. S. team will be the same as last year: W. McKie c., Fred McKie p., Frank Anderson lb., Hardie Russell 2b., Fred Young 3b., Frank Horrigan s.s., Herbert Holmberg l.f., Percy Moore c.f., Theodore Cran r.f., Fred McKie is the youngest high school pitcher in the state. The schedule follows:

*Middlesex league games.

April 8, Wakefield high at Everett; 12, Winchester high at Wakefield; 15, Wakefield high at Peabody; 19, Wakefield high at Wakefield; 22, Stoneham high at Wakefield; 26, Peabody high at Wakefield; 29, Wakefield high at Dorchester.

May 2, Boston High School of Commerce at Wakefield; 6, Swampscott high at Wakefield; 9, Wakefield high at Somerville; 13, Wakefield high at Woburn; 17, Wakefield high at Medford; 20, Roxbury high at Wakefield; 23, Wakefield high at Stoneham; 26, Reading high at Wakefield; 30, Boston College H. S. at Wakefield.

June 3, Wakefield high at Stoneham; 7, Dorchester high at Wakefield; 10, open; 13, Rindge H. S. at Wakefield; 17, Wakefield high at Swampscott.

YALE-HARVARD FRESHMEN HOCKEY
Harvard and Yale freshmen hockey teams meet on the ice at the Boston Arena this afternoon. A hard contest is looked for, but nevertheless the Harvard men are confident of carrying off the victory. The line-up and records of the two teams follow:

HARVARD '14. Lineup: Hopkins, c.; Gattis, l.f.; Bishop, r.f.; Williams, c.f.; Chamney, s.s.; Wilgus, p.; Evans, l.b.; Gure, r.b.; Caron, c.; Peabody, p.

HARVARD FRESHMAN RECORD.
Harvard, Opponents, 5; Wins, 3; Losses, 2; Ties, 0; Goals, 15; Goals Against, 10.

YALE FRESHMAN RECORD.
Yale, Opponents, 1; Wins, 1; Losses, 1; Ties, 0; Goals, 4; Goals Against, 4.

RATIONAL GOLF
By JASON ROGERS

Under the heading "Some Hints for Tutor and Pupil" The World of Golf recently published the following by Josh Taylor, a prominent professional who is a regular contributor to golfing journals abroad:

Place yourself entirely in the hands of a really good teacher. Don't fancy that when a teacher keeps you swinging for what may seem to you hours on end, he is doing it to pass away the time. He probably sees more faults in one swing than a person of less experience would see in a week.

Don't imagine that the tutor takes you simply for your half crown. To some pupils the professional would willingly give half a crown to stop away, but others he would teach for the love of the game. See that you are one of the "others."

Don't imagine because you have taken half a dozen lessons that you are thoroughly proficient in the game. It is no excuse for your making yourself conspicuous on the links. Golfers as a class are very conservative and resent "side" in a newcomer.

Learn the rules of the game at heart, the sooner after starting the better. Very few beginners realize the importance of this. The etiquette of golf is very severe, and a thorough knowledge of what you should and should not do will save you many an uncomfortable moment when indulging in the beneficial exercise of the royal and ancient game.

Don't forget that everything has to have a beginning and don't get angry if your pupil appears a little slow at grasping what you are trying to convey to him. It might be your fault for not putting your advice as clearly as you intended.

Remember that beginners are very shy and do not care to display their prowess in public at first (after they have got on a little there is no holding them), therefore take them to the quietest part of the links when first initiating them into the mysteries of the game.

Come down heavily on the pupil that shows signs of knowing it all.—He might take to himself all the credit of an extra good shot, forgetting that he owes all to you. Don't let him run away with this

THREE STARS WHO WILL COMPETE IN BOSTON



HARRY E. GISSING, N. Y. A. C. Middle distances.

ATHLETES ARE READY FOR THE BIG B. A. A. INDOOR TRACK MEET

MELROSE SEVEN BEATS HOPE HIGH OF PROVIDENCE

Melrose high school's hockey team defeated the seven from Hope high of Providence, R. I., by a score of 9 to 3 in the first match for the interstate championship Friday afternoon on the ice at the Boston Arena.

Starting with the opening of the match the puck was continually near the Providence goal, but good goal tending by Wilson prevented the score running higher than 3 to 1 in the first half.

In the second half the Providence schoolboys were outclassed. C. W. Wamaker scoring four times and Captain McDonald and Pendleton each making one tally. Brice, who, outside of Goal-tend Wilson, was Hope Street high's most conspicuous player, made the other two goals for his team. The summary:

MELROSE. E. Wamaker, l.w.; F. Dando, r.w.; McDonald, c.; Brice, l.f.; McDonald, r.f.; McDonald, c.f.; McDonald, p.; McDonald, l.b.; McDonald, r.b.; McDonald, c.b.

HOPE STREET. E. Wamaker, l.w.; F. Dando, r.w.; McDonald, c.; Brice, l.f.; McDonald, r.f.; McDonald, c.f.; McDonald, p.; McDonald, l.b.; McDonald, r.b.; McDonald, c.b.

NEW YORK. With but one more game to play and that with Dartmouth, followers of the Cornell University hockey team are today hailing their seven as champions of the Intercollegiate Hockey League for 1911, following the victory over Columbia in the St. Nicholas ring, Friday night, by a score of 4 to 0.

The Ithacans have gone through the season without a defeat to date. Tonight's game with Dartmouth at Boston should be an easy win and Cornell will undoubtedly repeat Princeton's performance of last year by going through the championship season with a clean slate.

Columbia was a disappointment, for its expected strength was missing. Cornell's defense was effective every time the Columbia rush line attempted to carry the rubber toward the goal. Harding, rover, made many spectacular rushes with the puck, but when he reached the vicinity of the Cornell backline, he found a stubborn defense. Vail, the Cornell goal tender, was decidedly active and brushed away every drive that was made at him. Magner and Vincent did most of Cornell's clever work. The Cornell team's checking was clean and invariably broke up the combination of Columbia's play.

CORNEILL. Vail, g.; Magner, l.f.; Vincent, r.f.; Magner, c.; Vincent, c.f.; Magner, p.; Vincent, l.b.; Vincent, r.b.; Vincent, c.b.

COLUMBIA. Vail, g.; Magner, l.f.; Vincent, r.f.; Magner, c.; Vincent, c.f.; Magner, p.; Vincent, l.b.; Vincent, r.b.; Vincent, c.b.

BOSTON WINS AT SQUASH RACQUETS
PHILADELPHIA—Boston defeated Baltimore in three out of four matches in the intercity squash racquets championship tournament which opened Friday on the courts of the Racquet Club. The scores follow:

F. B. Smith, Baltimore, beat G. F. Vail, Boston, 15-13, 12-15, 17-18, 15-10, 18-17.

B. L. Agassiz, Boston, beat W. F. Perscher, Baltimore, 18-10, 18-14, 15-12.

Ray Spence, Boston, beat W. F. Syrington, Baltimore, 15-11, 18-17, 8-15, 17-15.

D. Pearson, Boston, beat A. R. Riggs, Baltimore, 11-15, 18-17, 18-11, 15-6.

TRAVIS MEETS ALLEN IN FINAL
PINEHURST, N. C.—W. J. Travis and B. T. Allen of Fox Hills meet today in the final round of the first division of the seventh annual St. Valentines golf tournament on the links of the Pinehurst Country Club. Seven other divisions will compete in final rounds and some brilliant golf is expected.

Mr. Travis won his way to the final by the default of James D. Foot of Apawamis and defeating C. L. Becker of Woodland, 4 up and 3 to play. Mr. Allen won, 6 up and 5 to play, from R. C. Collier of Dunwoody and by 3 up and 1 to play from Irving S. Robeson of Oak Hill.

In the consolation remain L. D. Pierce of Woodland and C. N. Phillips of Alleghany. Pierce beat E. P. Spaulding of Wauhanakee, 3 and 2, and N. S. Hurd of Oakmont by 7 and 5. Phillips defeated G. E. Morse of Rutland, 6 and 3, and H. C. Fowles of Oakmont by 5 and 4.

Track Outlook at Illinois



M. W. SHEPPARD, I. A. A. C. Middle distances.

CORNELL HAILED AS THE COLLEGE HOCKEY VICTOR

STANDING OF THE TEAMS.

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Harvard 3 1 750
Yale 2 2 500
Columbia 2 3 400
Dartmouth 1 4 200
Princeton 1 4 200

SCHOOL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING.

W. L. P. C.
Melrose high 4 1 1,000
Arlington high 1 1 100
Boston College high 1 1 100
Somerville high 1 1 100
Rindge Manual 0 1 100
Dorchester high 0 2 100

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CHAMPION GARDNER WINS FAST MATCH IN BILLIARD TOURNEY
Defeats Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia, While J. F. Poggenburg Wins From German Expert.

STANDING TO DATE

STANDING OF PLAYERS.

W. L. P. C.
Albert Poesgen 2 0 95
C. F. Conklin 2 0 95
E. W. Gardner 2 0 67
J. F. Poggenburg 1 0 100
Joseph Mayer 0 3 74
Dr. L. L. Mial 0 2 38

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E. W. Gardner (spot ball)—43, 3, 7, 14, 3, 17, 0, 22, 35, 19, 0, 1, 2, 9, 30, 3, 37, 47, 1, 10, 13, 15, 0, 2, 50, 1, 0, 1, 5, 4. Total, 400. Average, 13.10-30. High runs, 50, 47, 43.

Joseph Mayer (white ball)—0, 38, 10, 1, 7, 10, 0, 12, 0, 2, 3, 2, 0, 26, 10, 11, 3, 15, 0, 14, 7, 21, 5, 74, 0, 7, 0, 0, 33, 10. Total, 327. Average, 10.27-30. High runs, 74, 38, 33.

Referee, A. G. Cutler.

MATCHES FOR THE GOLD RACQUET ON
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SCHOOL HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING SEEMS SETTLED

Arlington and Ringe. Will Contest for Second Place to Melrose High, the Unquestioned Champions.

SCHOOL HOCKEY STANDING.

W. L. P. C.
Melrose high 4 1 1,000
Arlington high 1 1 100
Boston College high 1 1 100
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VALENTINES
WARD'S A large variety of unique and dainty designs.
57-59 Franklin St.

TRAVIS MEETS ALLEN IN FINAL
PINEHURST, N. C.—W. J. Travis and B. T. Allen of Fox Hills meet today in the final round of the first division of the seventh annual St. Valentines golf tournament on the links of the Pinehurst Country Club. Seven other divisions will compete in final rounds and some brilliant golf is expected.

Mr. Travis won his way to the final by the default of James D. Foot of Apawamis and defeating C. L. Becker of Woodland, 4

DEMOCRACY HAS MADE GREAT STRIDES IN SWEDEN, ALWAYS AN INDEPENDENT COUNTRY

Absolute Monarchy Never Borne for Long by This People.

COMPARISON WITH ENGLAND IS MADE

Classes Replace Parties in Politics, for Universal Suffrage Rules

THERE is much of interest, owing to the historic development of Sweden as a social community, in a review of its present-day conditions. The realm of Sweden is the most ancient of those now existing in Europe. Its brilliant history shows that no foreign yoke has ever been borne by the Swedes, and that even an absolute monarchy has never remained long in existence. The freedom of the people and the great principle of individual liberty have been respected from the earliest times. Sweden may perhaps be compared with England as regards a certain degree of conservatism prevailing in social life and ways.

Sweden has already taken its place in the world movement for democracy. This political evolution means generally the emancipation of the millions, and the substitution of the sovereignty of the people for their subjection to class rule. Everywhere social classes are to be found, farmers, shopkeepers, small manufacturers and workmen as well as professional men, military men, clergymen, lawyers, etc., while in Sweden some classes exist for political purposes only. Hence the struggle between the privileged and unprivileged orders, the result of which should establish a true democracy.

Political History

To understand this democratic evolution in Swedish politics it is necessary to know something of the history of the country. For three centuries previous to 1866 the political power was entirely in the hands of four great classes, or estates of the realm, the nobility, the clergy, the burghers and the peasantry.

These classes were represented in the Parliament, or Riksdag, by delegates from all the noble families, the church, the towns and the peasant landed proprietors. In 1866 the four-chamber system gave place to a two-chamber system, the members of which were chosen by general election without regard to station or profession.

The first chamber consisted then as today of 150 members who were elected for a term of nine years by the county councils (Landsting) of the various districts, as well as by the town councils in some of the largest towns.

The second chamber, or lower house, of the Riksdag, consisted in 1867 of 100 members, now numbering 230, elected as at present for three years by the constituencies.

For eligibility to membership in the Senate the candidate must own and for at least three years have owned real estate appraised at a minimum of 80,000 crowns, or have paid taxes for the same period on an annual income of 4000 kroner. For election to the second chamber a member must own real estate to the value of 1000 crowns at least, or be in possession of an income of 800 crowns per year. The members of the second chamber are paid a salary, therefore it is not necessary that they should possess a large private fortune.

Classes in Politics

Nevertheless it can be easily seen that only the well-to-do classes had a voice in politics. The Senate was in fact reserved for the wealthy, and these were, in 1866, to be found among the great landowners, the peasants and the burghers. In this way were the old estates of the realm developed.

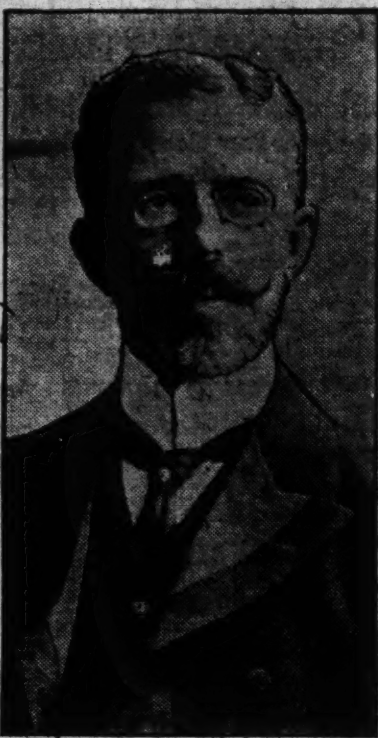
Now instead of estates we have classes, which do not exist as social factors alone, but have a political bearing. Since 1866 the class of peasant proprietors has had a preponderant voice in politics, while a great majority of the laboring class is without political voice, not possessing the necessary qualifications.

This formation of the Riksdag was perhaps suitable for the people of that time, who were engaged almost exclusively in agricultural pursuits. But during the last 30 years great progress has been made in manufacture, industry and commerce in Sweden, and the workmen and other representatives of industry are opposed to the policy of the peasants and of senators, representing as they do in many instances the growing class of the capitalists. They demand universal suffrage and the reorganization of the first chamber.

For several years the Liberals have held the majority in the second chamber, their party consisting of about a hundred members, while the Social Democratic party numbers only 30, the remainder being Conservatives and Independents. In the Senate there is virtually only one party, the Conservatives, the Liberals being in a great minority.

Universal Suffrage Given

In 1906, when Mr. Staaff, the leader of the Liberal party, was prime minister, the government brought in a bill regarding universal suffrage, but it was rejected by the first chamber. Mr. Staaff thereupon resigned and was succeeded by Mr. Lindman, who is the



GUSTAF V, KING OF SWEDEN.

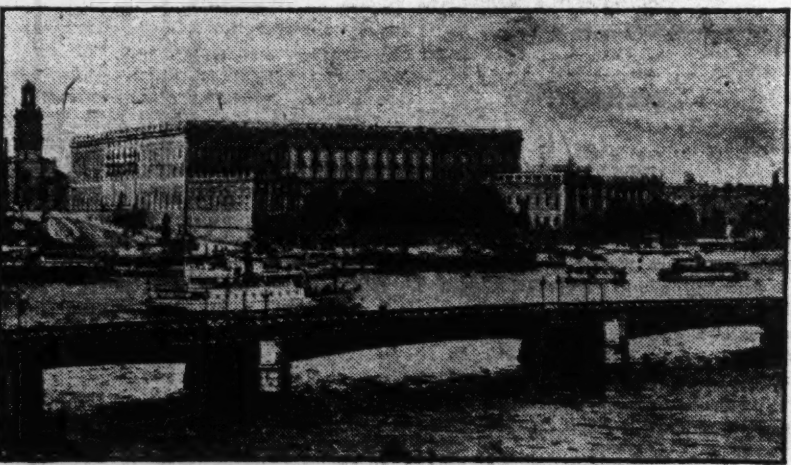


GUSTAF ADOLF, CROWN PRINCE.

present prime minister of the Conservative cabinet. The demands for universal suffrage were, however, too strong to be neglected, but the Conservative statesmen brought forward a proposal dealing with the question in 1907. This included a system of proportional representation, without which the Conservative party was unwilling to consider the democratic problem. The Liberals and Socialists, although not entirely agreeing with the measure, gave it their

support. The proposal became law in 1909. The system of proportional representation is adopted also for the Senate and its constituencies, the county councils (the Landsting) and the municipal councils. According to the new law, the senators receive during the session of four months the same salary as the members of the second chamber. The election franchise has been rendered more democratic since a greater proportion of

PALACE OF KING IS IN BEAUTIFUL CITY



Residence of Gustaf V. of Sweden, in Stockholm, capital of country.

PIANO FINISH DELICATE AFFAIR

Glassy Polish Usually Desired Obtained at Great Effort and Kept Only With Care.

MOST Americans who buy pianos want them finished with a high gloss. Finely polished varnish develops the beauty of fine wood, and the smoothly finished panel seems to show hills and deep valleys in curving undulations. What the owner sees and wants is superb wood with its wonderful tracery and network of fibres brought out to the greatest advantage.

Varnish is a combination of copal gum and drying oil, with turpentine as a thinner. Copal gum is a fossil resin. It is like amber, only centuries younger. It is brittle like amber and gives hardness to varnish, and, in general, the harder the varnish the better it will polish; but brittleness goes with hardness, and cracking sometimes goes with brittleness.

Oil gives elasticity and cohesiveness; the more oil, the less liability to crack, but the polish may die away. "Sinking in" is the trade term.

In general, pianos are finished thus: The case is stained and filled, if the wood requires it, then four or five coats of very thick varnish are put on. Five to 10 days are allowed between coats, depending on the varnish used. Each coat must be dry through. These coats are called the "bodying-up" coats. After the last one is thoroughly dry, the case is rubbed down with powdered pumice stone and water. That is called coarse rubbing, and the effect sought is a perfectly smooth surface.

Varnish Dries Long

The next step is a full-bodied coat of varnish, called the flowing coat. Plenty of time is allowed for this coat to dry—10 days or two weeks.

When it is sufficiently dry, it is rubbed down to a flat, dead finish with pumice and water, left one day, then rubbed again with finely powdered rottenstone and water, then polished with the bare hand; this polishing can be done only by men of experience who have hands suitable for the work.

The result is a polish of the most brilliant character, resulting from the several coats of varnish which have filled all the minute crevices of the wood with a transparent mass that has been brought to a mirror-like smoothness.

This polish is particularly difficult to secure in permanent form. A number of blemishes may occur, the most common being "cross checking," which is the name for the countless tiny cracks

which appear on highly polished woodwork. This is not like veneer checks or alligator cracks. The underlying cause is usually hardness and brittleness.

Surface Is Hard

This varnish necessarily dries very hard. Put a panel finished like a piano in the cold and let it become thoroughly chilled; strike the end of the panel a sharp blow with a hammer. The beautifully polished surface will break, showing thousands of tiny cracks. Drop it on the floor; the result will be the same. Let such a panel become quite warm by leaving it in a room heated to 60 degrees. Take it at once to a temperature of freezing or below. The varnish does not contract with cold at exactly the same rate as the wood, and the panel will probably crack. It will do it to a certainty if it is dropped, or if it receives any sudden shock. Let a sudden draught of cold air strike a warm piano and it will crack, probably. Sudden changes do the harm. Hot water poured into a cold tumbler will crack it; ice cold water poured into a warm tumbler will probably crack it. The reason a piano cross-checks is the same reason that a tumbler cracks.

Cross checking is the most common trouble which comes to piano finish. It is the one trouble which can be guarded against, but it cannot always be prevented.

Troubles Are Many

There are other troubles like alligator cracks, large irregular wavy cracks, due to too much varnish or too little time for drying between coats. Veneer checks; the veneer in its most beautiful burl may split. In this case the crack follows the pattern of the grain exactly. Veneer checks cannot be guarded against. The risk is part of the price of beautiful wood.

The trouble next in frequency to cross checking, is sinking in. Piano makers in their effort to escape cross checking, may use a varnish that is too elastic, and as it continues to oxidize long after the piano is shipped, the polish dies away. Countless little depressions can be seen, as if the wood was absorbing the life of the varnish. Hence, the name, "sinking in." Where sinking in occurs, the piano looks dull and shabby, but the polish can sometimes be restored without another coat of varnish.

"Sinking in" is sometimes caused by the use of thin veneers. The high cost

Majority of Laborers Do Not Have Qualifications for Voting

TRADE UNIONS IN PECULIAR PLACE

Change in Party Affiliation Occurring Through Loss in Recent Strike.

the people has been qualified to take part in the elections.

Test Next Year

Next year the elections of the second chamber will take place, after which the effect of the new system on the different parties will be seen. The experience of these elections shows that democracy will make good progress in the first chamber, since not a few Liberal representatives have been returned. To understand this development it must have equal power in respect to all questions, and, in order that a bill may be finally passed, both chambers must come to an agreement.

In questions relating to finance, should the two chambers not agree, a second vote is taken in both and a count of the united votes made. This peculiar arrangement is of the greatest importance, since it has frequently been the means of counteracting constitutional strife between chambers.

If a majority of Democrats are returned for the Senate at the next elections, it follows that the difference between the two chambers will tend to disappear, or perhaps the Senate will become what the lower house is at present. Although the Democratic party has a majority in the second chamber, it is too weak to constitute a governing cabinet. The Conservative cabinet governs with the Senate and the great Conservative party in the second chamber. This combination is able to secure a majority in favor of the cabinet when the votes of both chambers are united.

The future of the parties depends upon the manner in which they deal with the growing spirit of democracy in Swedish politics.

Unions in Politics

The history of the Swedish trade movement is closely connected with that of Social Democracy, for the trade unions are amalgamated with that party in the land organization. This political element in the trade union movement resulted in the recent general strike, which lasted from Aug. 3 to Sept. 1, and involved about 212,000 workmen. The strike was of a revolutionary nature, also, and hence was opposed not only by the employers, but also by the society with great firmness and was wholly defeated. The victory of the employees was also a victory of the society, proving the strength of the Swedish constitution. The consequence is that the trade unions are leaving the land organization, or the Social Democratic party.

There are many peculiar features in Swedish politics that could be mentioned. One of the most important questions is that of defense. The Swedish army is, according to the law of 1901, organized on the principle of universal conscription. In time of peace the army consists of more than 60,000 conscripts, but in war it is brought up to about 500,000. This organization is very good, and has been praised by the most prominent German authorities. It cannot be denied, however, that too much money is expended on the organizing of the land force, and it is one of the aims of the democracy to reduce the expenditure. The Conservatives on the other hand are afraid that the protection of the country will be weakened. The future and freedom of Sweden, the greatest power in Scandinavia, is however of great importance to both Norway and Denmark.

The kingdom of Sweden occupies the eastern, and larger section of the Scandinavian peninsula, in northwestern Europe, and covers 457 per cent of the area of Europe. It is a little smaller than either Germany or France, and nearly half as large again as Great Britain and Ireland. Its area is 448,000 square kilometers, while that of France is 536,000 square kilometers. Its population is only about five millions, therefore in the latter respect Sweden can only be compared with the smaller European powers. The total number of Swedish people, however, must amount to about seven millions, if the 1,750,000 Swedes in America and those in Finland and Europe are to be included.

The capital, Stockholm, celebrated for its beautiful situation, contains as many as 340,000 inhabitants, but in Chicago, Ill., there are more Swedes than in Gothenburg, the second city in Sweden, with its 180,000 inhabitants.

of fine veneers has forced piano makers to use veneers of extreme thinness. In open-grained woods it is possible to see through them. The glue and varnish sometimes come directly into contact, and if moisture works through the wood and strikes the glue, it softens the glue and that softens the varnish.

Soft Duster Needed

In the wareroom the softest possible duster should be used. A feather duster makes tiny scratches, and a piece of chamois cloth about a yard square (cut it—don't tear it), boiled to remove all size, is best. Don't wash it or discard it

Tremont St.
Near West

Chandler & Co.

Tremont St.
Near West

BOUGHT FROM THE RECEIVER IN BANKRUPTCY

The

Magnificent French Dressmaking Stock of

Mrs. Rose Carraer Eastman

Modiste and Ladies' Tailor of

Providence Newport Narragansett Pier

with a clientage in all the principal cities as far West as the Pacific Coast

Extravagantly Beautiful and Expensive Merchandise

Consisting of

Silks, Satins, Brocades, Velvets, Dress Goods and Fabrics from such great French houses as Atuyer, Bianchini and Ferrier, Gaillard, Guinot and others.

Magnificent Trimmings, Laces, Garnitures and Embroideries, of an extravagance and beauty seldom found outside of Paris, from such famous French houses as Leon Goetz, Bisson, Remond, Erman, Sonnier, Bonne and Domotou.

Beautiful Robes, Tunics and Overdresses in splendor never before shown by Chandler & Co. Reception, Theatrical and Court Robes designed by Paquin, Doucet, Agnes, Poiret, Callot Soeurs, etc., of Beaded Net, Bullion and Tinsel, Real Lace, Chiffon and Marquise.

Magnificent Dresses, Gowns, Costumes, Evening Wraps, Suits, Waists, Furs. Many of them Models from the great Paris houses of Paquin, Doucet, Worth, Agnes, Callot Soeurs, etc.

The entire purchase now offered by Chandler & Co. at from

40% to 60%

Of the Regular Values

To complete an occasion of so much importance, Chandler & Co. have supplemented any incomplete lines by purchases from their own importers of their richest merchandise, which they have been able to secure at prices to correspond with the Eastman purchase.

On Sale Monday

SIX GIRLS BUY CRIPPLE CREEK MINING CLAIM

Much interest is expressed in Boston over the forming of a mining company of six girls, all chums and graduates of the Emerson College of Oratory, class of 1910, who have taken over a claim in Cripple Creek among the best mines of the Bull Hill district.

The company was formed through the agency of Mrs. J. E. Powers of South Boston, who is an intimate friend of Miss Mary Pearl Collins, daughter of a county official in Cripple Creek. The claim owned by the girls is part of property controlled by Miss Collins. She remains one of the owners and manager. The other girls are Miss Helen McNary, daughter of the former congressman; Miss Ellingsworth, daughter of a chief electrician of a Boston factory; Miss Slattery, daughter of a merchant; and Miss May Sullivan, daughter of a mattress manufacturer of Hyde Park.

JAMES ELVERSON, SR., PASSES ON. PHILADELPHIA — James Elverson, Sr., owner and editor of the Philadelphia Inquirer, passed on at his home here Friday.

when it is soiled; it is all the better. If the varnish "blooms" the cause is dampness or lack of ventilation. "Bloom" is the name for the opaque film which sometimes forms over fine varnish. Fresh air and sunlight may remove it, but washing may be necessary. If so, use a soft, fine sponge, what is known sometimes as a baby sponge, with lukewarm water. Wash the piano carefully and dry it with the right side of a genuine chamois, soaked in water and wrung out just so it will not drip.

Many polishes for sale in stores are unsafe. Vinegar or acid in them may eat out the life of the oil, and cause cracks which will not appear until months later. For home polishing use a little linseed oil diluted with turpentine.

NEW CORPORATIONS GRANTED CHARTERS IN MASSACHUSETTS

Certificates of new corporations have been issued by the secretary of state to the following:

James Driscoll & Son Company, Brookline; incorporators, James Driscoll, Joseph Driscoll, Mary Driscoll; capital, \$20,000.
Broadway Investment Company, Chelsea; Jacob Barger, Morris Zetzel, Fannie T. Gershel, David Cooper and others; capital, \$50,000.
Everett Square Storage Company, Everett; James E. Freeman, Charles L. Paine, W. Irving Howe; capital, \$12,500.
Boston Disposal Company, garbage; Boston; Frederick H. Payne, Edward R. Hastings, William J. Carlin, Theodore C. Bremer, Albion F. Bemis, J. Stewart Rusk, Lawrence M. Stockton; capital, \$50,000.
G. H. Dyer Company, Boston; George W. Dyer, Charles W. Fairbanks; capital, \$200,000.
Superior Tissue Paper Company, Springfield; George H. Sibley, Edward F. Mooney, Charles S. Sexton; capital, \$100,000.
Saunders Sales Company, Boston; William M. Whitten, Owen A. Cunningham; capital, \$50,000.
Porter Screen Manufacturing Company, Boston; Harry A. Way, Loring R. Stetson, W. S. Hutchinson; capital, \$50,000.
American Lithuanian Cooperative Public Market, Boston; William Genevich, Stanile Zidells, Dan Stitts, Anton Gaitis, Adam Yamaraki and others; capital, \$20,000.
Daniels & Cotton, Inc., Ayer; J. R. Philous, Danielin, Stanley L. Cotton; capital, \$10,000.
New England Trade Development

Company, Boston and Panama; William S. Voate, Charles L. Dennis, Ernest G. Abernethy, Andrew P. Barnhart; capital, \$20,000.
Lithuanian Cooperative Association, Brighton; Frank Bushman, John Kugis, John Przygodski and others; capital, \$3000.

NEWPORT TAX RATE GOING UP

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An increase in the tax rate of the city of Newport this year will probably be brought about by the tentative budget prepared by the committee of 25, the representative council's finance committee, becomes effective. The total amount which will have to be raised is \$21,530 above last year's total.

The budget which has been made ready, and which will be considered again and more thoroughly at a meeting of the committee of 25 on Tuesday night, calls for a total expenditure of \$304,807. This does not include the state tax, which in 1910 was \$90,000. The state tax's addition makes a total of \$685,207 to be raised.

BATES ALUMNI HOLDS DINNER

"Andrew Carnegie's conditional offer of a new building to Bates College is now assured as all his conditions have been fulfilled," announced George C. Chase '68, president of the college, at the twenty-seventh annual banquet of the Alumni Association at Young's hotel Friday evening.

Other speakers were: D. L. Whitmarsh '66, A. G. Catheron '60, Miss Alice P. Rand '06, H. M. Davis '07, Prof. J. Y. Stanton, Oren C. Boothby, vice-president, was toastmaster. The following officers were elected: President, C. E. Milliken '07; vice-president, Dudley C. Whitmarsh '06; secretary, R. B. Stanton '07.

Domestic Rugs

Annual Reduction Sale

THAYER, McNEIL & HODGKINS
47 TEMPLE PLACE 15 WEST STREET

MOHAMMEDANS USE RAILROAD FIRST TIME FOR CEREMONIAL



Change in Route of Caravan That Escorts the Mahmal From Cairo to Mecca and Back Gives Alexandria Chance to See Procession Passing Through Streets on Way to Haifa, Where It Will En-Train.

TWO FAMOUS CAVALCADES MAKE JOURNEY EACH YEAR AS PART OF FORMS OF RELIGION DEMANDED

ALEXANDRIA—This year for the first time in history the railroad was utilized part of the distance in one of the annual ceremonial processions of the Mohammedans. The caravan of officials and pilgrims that escorts the Mahmal from Cairo to Mecca and back left Alexandria for Haifa in Palestine, whence it was to proceed by rail to Medina and then by camel to Mecca. Always before this caravan has left Egypt from Suez by way of the Red sea and Jeddah. Naturally, the Mohammedan population of Alexandria was overjoyed and the event was of much interest to Europeans in the city.

Two interesting processions take place annually at Cairo, one known as the procession of the Kiswah, the other as that of the Mahmal.

The Kiswah is the covering for the Kaabah, a temple at Mecca, and consists of curtains for the outside walls of the Kaabah, which may reach to about two thirds of the height of the building; there is also a border to be attached to the top of the curtains; and lastly a curtain to cover the entrance. All

these parts are made of strong black brocade; the curtains for the walls have quotations from the Koran embroidered in black and the quotations on the border and on the curtain over the entrance are in gold.

The Kaabah itself is a building, most highly respected by Mohammedans, for it is in fact a temple. A black stone is inserted in a corner of the exterior wall of the Kaabah and is kissed reverently by worshippers. The origin of both the Kaabah and of the black stone are traditional, but it is a belief that the builders of the Kaabah were divinely inspired to fulfill their work.

The covering remains on the Kaabah for about a year, when it is removed from its place about the end of the month of Zul Kaidah. Then it is said to be cut up and sold to pilgrims or to anybody who may desire to purchase a piece. This covering is renewed annually, for it becomes much weathered by the exposure to wind, sand, and storms and sun. The new Kiswah is put on the Kaabah about the middle of the month of Zul Heggah, and thus the building is left without a cover for

about a fortnight. The removing of the Kaabah coincides with the feast known as the big Bairam, or the Red il Kurban, meaning the feast of sacrifices.

The Mahmal procession is altogether different from the Kiswah. It is generally believed that it was originated by Shegerat, a daughter of the Queen of Egypt and wife of Sultan El Balah Nigm II Deen, who performed the pilgrimage to Mecca and was conveyed in a covered litter on the back of a camel.

It is said to have been over 500 years since this queen, in the Mahmal, and this litter has since been sent to Mecca every year as an emblem of royalty. It consists of a skeleton frame of wood surmounted by another frame, which is pyramidal in shape; the whole covered with dark red material decorated with quotations from the Koran. The Mahmal does not remain at Mecca, but is brought back to Cairo, leaving Mecca about after the big Bairam.

The Kiswah and the Mahmal are always accompanied by a caravan of officials and pilgrims who escort them to Mecca and who bring the Mahmal back to Cairo.

SMALL SECTION IS BECOMING FAMOUS FOR DAIRY INDUSTRY

Three Counties Have Five
Milk Condensers in
Operation.

ONE PLANT PAYS
\$1000 EACH DAY

Corn Kept in Silo Insures
Uniform Quality of
Milk All Year

DAIRYING is carried on to some extent in practically every inhabited section of the United States. The "camp" or "family cow" even in remote mining or lumber districts is not unknown. But dairying on an extremely large scale has been confined to comparatively small areas scattered throughout the eastern and middle western states. Certain sections in the states of New York, Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, and in what is known as the Western Reserve of Ohio, have long been noted for the quality and extent of their dairy products. But there is now rapidly coming to the front a comparatively small section in northwestern Ohio and southern Michigan which bids fair to equal or outstrip any other territory of its size in the United States in the magnitude of its dairy interests.

This territory embraces Fulton and Williams counties in Ohio and Lenawee county in Michigan, and within these three counties are now five large milk-condensing factories in operation, and a sixth will be completed this winter. Besides these factories there are many cheese factories and creameries.

It is estimated that the value of the milk produced in these three counties will approximate more than \$4,000,000 per year, the milk-condensing plant of the Van Camp Packing Company, located at Wauseon, O., alone paying out more than \$1000 every day to farmers living within a radius of a few miles; and the industry is yet in its infancy.

Through experimentation and education the farmers have learned that ensilage is the best and most economical

VIEWS SHOW TWO PHASES OF DAIRYING



Upper picture portrays typical dairy barn, showing silos, lower one milk-condensing plant at Wauseon, O.

feed for cows and nearly every farmer now has his silo, by means of which cows are fed on green feed the year round. These silos are circular in form, from 10 to 15 feet in diameter and 18 to 24 feet high. Many of them will hold more than 100 tons of fodder.

Corn is taken when well along in the "milk" and stalks and all are cut fine and packed firmly in the silos. This feed then goes through a "sweating" process or sort of fermentation, but which in no wise diminishes its nutritive qualities, and comes out of the silo any time

during the winter as fresh and green as when put in. In this way a comparatively uniform production of milk is produced the year round, and a greater and better quality of fodder is obtained than can be produced from several times the same average of hay.

CARPETS AND RUGS

IMPORTANT SALE OF Rare Antique Oriental RUGS

In September 1910 we held our first exhibition and sale of choice antique rugs (the collection of Mr. Myron J. Siro), perhaps the first sale ever held in Boston devoted exclusively to antique rugs. This sale was in the nature of a test that we might gauge more accurately the demand for rugs of genuine merit.

That Sale Was an Immediate Success

The dealers in New York pay a high tribute to the intelligent and discriminating taste of the New England public when they unhesitatingly state that in no other section of the country is the appreciation of fine rugs sufficiently developed among a large number of people to make such a sale a success, for in the ordinary Oriental rug sale quality is almost an unknown quantity, and everything is lost sight of except the vivid descriptions of the bewildering and mythical price reductions.

Prompted by the very gratifying response to our first antique sale, no sooner was it over than we started plans for another which should be larger and broader—plans involving months of diligent search, for antiques are not to be had by those who are unwilling to make a sacrifice of time and effort.

It is only now and again that a fine old rug will be found in the bales coming to this country, for every person well informed on the subject knows beyond question that there is an absolute dearth of fine pieces in the Orient, so that the average dealer bent only on selling a certain amount of merchandise would feel it a waste of effort to give up time in such a seemingly hopeless search.

In this collection which we offer Monday, Feb. 13, are rugs picked up from various quarters of the globe. Many have been secured from dealers all over this country, who had purchased them years ago in original bales, and failing to appreciate their worth they had remained on their hands while they disposed of quantities of the more showy modern-washed pieces. Some of these rugs which dealers bought more than 15 years ago they were glad to dispose of at any price. East, West, London and the Orient contributed to make this collection, together with many fine old rugs bought outright from private parties or taken in exchange for large rugs which a present need demanded.

The collection is broader than our first, showing as it does quite as many exceptional pieces, besides a large number of fine rugs most moderate in price—over one-half of the catalogued pieces being priced at \$55 or under and down to \$15.

We have become recognized—not only throughout New England, for the fact is admitted by high-class dealers in New York City—as having the finest stock of small rugs in this country. In making mention of this fact we wish to dispel from the minds of all any thought that because of the character of our stock our prices must be correspondingly high. No such inference is warranted by the facts.

A look through the catalog we have issued in connection with this sale (which catalog can be had at our store or will be mailed on application), will convince you that the prices on the majority of these fine rugs are quite as reasonable as the prices associated generally with the modern chemically treated rugs (which constitute more than nine-tenths of the bulk of foreign rugs sold), and so often advertised as "antique" that the word has all but lost its meaning.

It has been one of our most cherished desires to make these antique sales at least a yearly feature of our business, and in order that the response to this one may measure up to our expectations WE HAVE MADE THE VALUES UNUSUALLY EMPHATIC. We fully appreciate that we have set for ourselves a standard which will be increasingly difficult to maintain because of the fast-diminishing quantities of old rugs it is possible to secure, and because of the tremendous prices dealers have begun to demand, for they are at last alive to the situation.

It is quite possible that we may be unable to secure a sufficient quantity to hold EVEN ONE MORE SUCH SALE, but while good rugs can be had we propose to maintain our present standard. As indicating present market conditions—on Dec. 17th, in a large shipment to one of the great wholesale houses in New York were five small antique rugs, and the prices they asked us for them were TWO AND THREE TIMES AS MUCH AS OUR SUPERIOR PIECES ARE PRICED AT RETAIL IN THIS SALE.

Inasmuch as there are many pieces which could not be duplicated at any price, it would seem desirable to look through the collection as early in the week as possible. For the benefit of those who appreciate old rugs, but who do not consider purchasing any at this time, will state that the rugs are all hung so that they may be viewed conveniently, and those who come merely to look will be most welcome.

Catalog with descriptions and prices mailed on application.

H. R. Lane & Co.

34-38 Chauncy Street
Directly Opposite Aquarium

STRAW MATTINGS LINOLEUMS

SIZE AND SHAPE OF CITY ARE UTTERLY CHANGED BY GROWTH

Monograph Issued by State Street Trust Company Describes Alterations Made in Response to Demands for More Space.

Several interesting facts relating to the growth of Boston are told in a booklet, the fifth in a series of monographs on various phases of Boston's history published by the State Street Trust Company. Through ever-increasing demands for more space the shore line of the old days has been so changed as to be scarcely recognizable. The immense fills that have been made within the city limits, also in answer to this demand, have changed the topography utterly. The Christian Science Monitor quotes from this booklet extracts dealing with the various changes in shape and size made in the city.

SINCE the days of William Blackstone, the first white inhabitant, Boston has undergone many changes, but none has been greater than that in its shape and size. Possibly no city in the world has altered more the physical conformation of its site.

By leveling and filling, the original

peninsula, upon which William Blackstone settled in the spring of 1630 and to which in the summer of 1630 he invited John Winthrop and his companions, has almost trebled in area, and has so changed its water-front that hardly a foot of the shore-line of the old Boston remains. One may obtain an idea of how extensive the filling has been from the fact that the original peninsula, from the neck north of the line of Dover street, comprised 487 acres, and from the Roxbury line to Dover street 296 acres, making a total area of 783 acres for Boston proper, as it was before any filling of the coves and creeks which indented its shores. The area has since been increased by the addition of 1121 acres of filled land to 1904 acres.

Common Sold for £30

In 1634 William Blackstone sold for £30 that part of his farm now known as the Boston common, then about 50 acres, and relinquished any rights that he had in the original peninsula to the town, consisting of John Winthrop and others who had accepted William Blackstone's invitation to settle upon his peninsula.

The value of real estate on April 1,

1910, for the city of Boston was \$1,118,989,100.

As accurately as it can be traced from the old maps, the shore-line of the original peninsula would follow or touch these streets of the Boston of today, beginning at Boston Neck where Dover street now crosses Washington street. At this part of the peninsula the high tide often overflowed from the South cove, or Roxbury bay, to the marshes of what is now Back Bay.

Following the neck, the shore-line ran between Washington street and Harrison avenue, finally touching Washington street where Washington now crosses Kneeland, and then, swinging to the east, crossed Beach at Harrison avenue. The bay washed the Beach street end of Oxford, Edinboro, Kingston, Lincoln and South streets, and covered East street to the corner of Atlantic avenue.

Turning northerly, the beach-line followed Atlantic avenue to the corner of Summer street, and then ran easterly between Atlantic avenue and Purchase street, crossing Gridley and Pearl streets at Purchase street, so that the site now occupied by the South station was originally wholly under water, as well as much of the adjacent territory.

Going east again, the line of shore touched Atlantic avenue at Oliver street, Belcher lane. The shore then went northwest along the line of Broad street to Battery-march street, and curved sharply to the south, crossing Oliver, and then followed Atlantic avenue to Pearl and Congress streets and reaching Franklin at the corner of Federal. It then curved sharply to the north, crossed Federal, Congress and Milk

streets, and touched Postoffice square along Congress street. The beach-line swung across Water street, where the Postoffice and National Shawmut Bank now stand at the corner of Water and Congress streets, and, still curving to the east, reached the present line of Kilby street, along which it then went northerly.

Brighton street marked another curve of the bay-line, which turned here to the southeast, covering most of the land where the Massachusetts General hospital now is, and also the line of Anderson street. It crossed Cambridge street at the corner of Anderson, and then, bearing west again, touched Charles street. Turning east, it crossed Branch street, and reached the Boston common, covering the southwesterly part of the common and all of Charles street to Park square and all of what is now the Public garden.

As the original peninsula early proved inadequate to meet the needs of the settlers for tillage, pasturage and wood, a desultory filling of the creeks and shores of the marshes by individuals soon began, but there is no clear record of the date and the extent of these early reclamations.

The earliest fillings began at the head of the creeks and the coves, and one of the first to be reclaimed was the land at the head of the creek where Postoffice square now is. Reclamation also took place about Dock square.

Today, the greater part of the commercial section of the residential section in the Back Bay, the largest portion of the railroad terminals, most of the great warehouses and wholesale business and all of the wharves of Boston proper are on filled land. Much of the expansion of East and South Boston and Charlestown is also due to filling, and the growth of Boston in the future will be upon "flat" and marshes which are still to be reclaimed.

THE THEATRICAL WORLD

BOSTON THEATERS NEXT WEEK.

"Faust" in an elaborate dramatic version at the Castle Square and Macklyn Arbuckle in a one act play by Robert H. Davis are the only changes at Boston theaters next week. Next week will be the last of the engagement of John Drew in "Smith" at the Hollis, of W. H. Crane in "U. S. Minister Bedloe" at the Park and of Sam Bernard in "He Came From Milwaukee" at the Shubert. "The Dollar Princess" at the Colonial, "Madame X" at the Majestic and Julian Eltinge at the Boston continue their engagements.

Castle Square—"Faust."

Goethe's classic drama, "Faust," is the offering next week at the Castle Square, and is in line with Mr. Craig's desire to present examples of the finest in dramatic literature. Goethe's drama is most familiar in operatic form, but as drama has provided a vehicle for Henry Irving and other notable stars in the character of Mephistopheles. This is the role to be acted by John Craig, and Miss Mary Young will be the pathetic Marguerite. Faust will be interpreted by Robert Homans, the talented new member of the company.

As staged by Mr. Craig "Faust" will be impressively spectacular. The interior of Faust's study will be shown, the garden and the church scenes will be seen, but the climax comes when the curtain rises on the summit of the Brocken with its wilderness of mountains, trees, clouds and barren rocks. Mephistopheles leads Faust, and Mephistopheles exhibits the elements of nature as well as mankind. To give this scene its proper effect, special stage settings have been constructed and painted for it at the Castle Square.

Arbuckle at Keith's in R. H. Davis play.

Macklyn Arbuckle is the latest star to enter vaudeville, after making fine successes in "The Round Up" and "The County Chairman." It was not until he had secured a comedy by Robert H. Davis, editor of Munsey's magazine, that Mr. Arbuckle could be induced to make his vaudeville venture. In his new Davis play, "The Welcher," Mr. Arbuckle has a part said to suit him better than any in which he has yet appeared. Other features of the bill next week at B. F. Keith's are: Bert Levy, Tempest and Sunshine, Felix Adler, Bloomquist players in a comedy, and the three Livingstones.

Plays That Hold Over.

John Drew has in "Smith" not only the best comic role he has had in years but the play itself in its social satire is as funny as anything that has been seen here in a long time. Mr. Maughan's wit is of the highest quality, and it has its full value in the hands of Mr. Drew and his expert players.

W. H. Crane has but one more week at the Park in "U. S. Minister Bedloe," the characteristic new George Ade comedy which he recently produced. Boston is the second city to see the piece and like it as well as Chicago did.

"The Dollar Princess" on Monday evening begins the last two weeks of its long engagement at the Colonial. Not a dull line and plenty of snappy music is the way one playgoer speaks of it. Donald Brian dances remarkably, and conspicuous among the other entertainers are Miss Carroll McComas, F. Pope Stamper, Miss Daisy LeHay and Will West.

"Madame X" is in the last weeks of its engagement at the Majestic theater, where it has already passed the fiftieth Boston performance. This is the longest run of any serious play in Boston this season. Miss Dorothy Donnelly keeps up her striking work in the title role.

Sam Bernard has one more week of his engagement at the Shubert in "He Came From Milwaukee," a musical comedy that gives this popular comedian opportunity for his German-American humor, as well as providing all the attractions usual to this form of entertainment.

Plays to Come.

"The Commuters," the new comic play of suburban life by James Forbes, comes to the Park Feb. 20 for a run. Henry B. Harris is manager of the attraction, which ran six months at the Criterion theater, New York.

"The Spendthrift," Porter Emerson Browne's dramatization of a phase of the high cost of living, comes to the Hollis Feb. 20 with the original New York cast, including Edmund Brees, Miss Thais Magrane, T. Daniel Frawley, Miss Matty Ferguson, Miss Vivian Martin.

"The Fourth Estate," a newspaper play that has entertained other cities for the past season and a half, reaches Boston Feb. 20 for an engagement at the Shubert. A highly realistic composing room scene is a feature of the action. "Arms and the Man," one of Bernard Shaw's most delightful comedies, is next at the Castle Square, and the prize play, "The End of the Bridge," is in preparation.

"The Girl of My Dreams," one of the most agreeable all-American musical comedies for a long time, according to report, comes to the Colonial Feb. 27 with the original cast headed by Miss Lilla McIntyre and John Hays. Wilbur D. Nesbit wrote the book, Otto Schaubert the lyrics and Karl Hoschna the music.

Lecture and Recital Notes.

Dr. A. A. Steiner's immediate engagements to lecture carry him before women's clubs in Arlington, Feb. 17; Waltham, Feb. 18; Brockton, Feb. 24; Dartmouth College, Feb. 25-26. Dr. Steiner's subjects include "On the Trail of the Eastward," "Russian Problems of

Today," "Tolstoi the Man: his Message," "The Balkan and its People."

Miss Laura Lambert is presenting great dramatic stories from the Bible as the special feature of her extensive repertoire of readings. She has received wide commendations from clergymen and educators for her Scriptural interpretations as well as for her scenes and poems from the works of the great dramatists and poets.

The Regent Entertainment Club is being sought for numerous engagements. Individually and collectively its members have received testimonials from many pleased committees. The club consists of Dr. Charles R. Clark, basso and cello; Miss Genevieve Merchant, contralto and accompanist; Miss Edith Barnes Arrey, reader and xylophonist; Harold A. Reynolds, piano soloist, tenor and accompanist.

FARNSWORTH TRAVEL LECTURES.

F. Eugene Farnsworth comes to Boston next week to give the opening number of a series of travel talks which he will present in Tremont Temple. His

opening subject will be "Social Life on the Canal Zone." Mr. Farnsworth is an artist and expert photographer, master of composition and coloring. His original motion pictures tell stories of absorbing interest. Mr. Farnsworth's travel talks are clean-cut and never preachy. During succeeding weeks he will lecture on "From the Dalmatian Coast to Japan" and "Old Nuremberg, Salaburg and the Inn Valleys of Tyrol."

Mrs. Craig-Wentworth's Final Reading. Mrs. Marion Craig-Wentworth will give the last of her three Thursday afternoon dramatic recitals in Steinert hall Feb. 16 when she will present "Enchained," a play in three acts by Paul Hervieu, a translation of his "Les Tendrilles" which was awarded the grand prize by the French Academy. Marriage and divorce—that is the theme of this play, and Hervieu faces the question squarely and frankly, perhaps more so than any other dramatist now writing. "Enchained" is not only a model of technical construction—it is vital, moving, human, thought-provoking, and timely.

MONITORIALS

By NIXON WATERMAN.

QUITE OBVIOUS.

In the orchard none knows which came first,
Pear, apple, peach or cherry.
But with small fruits we can clearly see
Which one is the elder-berry.

THE chips show the 'nick' in the axe.

There is no way of getting by the truth of that old saying. Every chip offers mute but unimpeachable testimony regarding the nature and condition of the edged tool that produces it. And it is equally as true that a chopper is known by his chips. Not only the quantity but the "quality" of the chips serve to set forth the true character and skill of the chopper. In the first place, the chips made by a good chopper will show that there is no "nick" in the axe. A "nick" shows that the edge of the tool is not perfect, but that it is dull in places and hence is more difficult to drive into the log. A good chopper will find the time and means for putting a fine edge on the tool with which he is working. To work with a dull axe is a sign that the chopper is somewhat that way, too. Not only his axe but his wife need sharpening, as well. Surely the least presuming and unassuming of us all would scarcely hesitate to tell the wood chopper to sharpen his axe so that the chips will show that there is no "nick" in it to make the work of chopping hard and slow.

It is not only the wood chopper who has a "nick" in the tools with which work is to be done. In a figurative sense, all men are wood choppers. They are employed at something that requires strength and more or less skill; also the implements with which the work is to be performed. If it isn't an axe, it is likely to be a plane, a saw, a hammer, a plow, a lathe, a lever, a pen, a brush, a pencil, or some other machine for doing some, one thing or another. And any one of them may have one or more "nicks" in it.

If the tool itself does not need sharpening, the thought that directs the hand that holds it may be in need of it. A lack of preparedness may cause all the "chips" in the nature of pictures, poems, plowed fields, pieces of mechanism and carpentry, to have the marks across them that show the tools which produced them were defective.

Sharpen up your axe, O painter, poet, carpenter, plowman, businessman or professional! Do not be content to go through life with "nicks" in your chips and in all the work you turn out. Sharpen up your wife till they bear a keen edge which will leave the work you do clean and clear of defect. Don't waste time and strength in seeking to chop your way to success with a dull axe.

MIXED PURPOSES.

No doubt the poet's tangled aim
His zest in things increases:
Though he's supposed to be "composed,"
He still must go to "pieces."

If you did not have to remain your own self forever and a day, and it was within your power to be anybody else you might elect you would be, just who and what would you be? This is a question that is well worth our consideration. For though at first thought the question may seem quite in the realm of the impossible, it is not nearly so idle and impractical as it may appear. It is essential that every person should have an ideal in order that he or she may grow toward it. It cannot be doubted that we all become more and more like the person we would be. So let us pick out our ideal man or woman and endeavor to emulate, though we do not imitate, his or her good qualities.

It is hardly to be admitted that it is somebody's physical charms that we care most about duplicating in our own individualities. They are not the features that do most to constitute the most compelling nature.

This brings us to the realization of the fact that we should choose to think beautiful things and to do beautiful deeds. Now if this is all that stands between us and our ideals, is it beyond our power to grow into the image of the person whom we now so greatly admire? Is it not for us to say whether or not we shall be deemed beautiful? From time immemorial, the world has agreed that "pretty is as pretty does." Perhaps there is no other saying more

firmly grounded in fact. The most perfect of features no longer arouse admiration when they are associated with commonplace attributes of manhood and womanhood.

So, pick out the person you would choose to be; yes, do even more than that!—pick out the good qualities of mind and heart of all the good people whom you know, combine them into one composite, charming character, and grow toward it, day by day. Every man is his own sculptor, making of himself what he will, molding and modeling himself ever from within.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.

Whatever lies beyond his ken
The true agnostic must oppose;
He's one of those short-sighted men
Who cannot see beyond his "knows."

EDITORIAL COMMENT

THE selected editorial comments today deal with the report that President Taft will call an extra session of Congress if the reciprocity agreement is not voted upon by both the House and Senate at the present session.

MILWAUKEE SENTINEL—Make them fish or cut bait, Mr. President. An extra session for the sole purpose of considering this Canadian agreement is about the right kind of a club to hold over them. The agreement can not be changed. It must stand or fall as it is.

DETROIT FREE PRESS—On the whole the talk of an extra session is a hefty big stick to hold over a balky Congress, and Mr. Taft seems to be playing shrewd politics in keeping it in plain sight. The most effective feature of it all, too, is that the country generally, and the congressmen in particular, are not even yet sure about Mr. Taft's limitations.

PROVIDENCE (R. I.) JOURNAL—Dispatches from Washington render it more probable that the President will call an extra session shortly after the 4th of March, at which time the present Congress automatically expires. Mr. Taft, it is said, gave the Canadian officials with whom he arranged for reciprocity with the Dominion to understand that he would do his best for the agreement; and he feels that this pledge would be violated if he left any stone unturned in his campaign in behalf of it.

SPRINGFIELD (Mass.) REPUBLICAN—The country has a right to demand that a vote be had on this important measure either in this Congress or in a special session of the next one. Those who are opposed to the reciprocity agreement will enjoy all the privileges of opposition. They may cry nay, when the time comes, and explain the causes of their attitude. But that form of opposition which seeks to prevent a measure from being voted on at all will not be tolerated.

KANSAS CITY STAR—A special session of Congress to ratify the Canadian reciprocity agreement is reported to be contemplated by President Taft. The calling of such a session would have the further advantage of permitting the speedy revision downward of some of the most excessive of the tariff schedules to accompany the extension of Canadian trade.

WORCESTER (Mass.) TELEGRAM—President Taft tells senators that he will call an extra session immediately after March 4 unless Congress votes before that for the disposal of the Canadian reciprocity agreement. The House is said to be all ready to vote to put the agreement into force, but it may be talked down in the Senate. In that case there will be an extra session and the Democrats will have their chance to trim the tariff schedules, as Champ Clark says they should.

RECEIVE WHEAT AT VANCOUVER.

VANCOUVER, Wash.—Wheat from the Oregon Trunk railroad was received in the Vancouver yards recently over the North Bank road. This is the beginning of immense shipments of grain that will pass through Vancouver from this source. It is thought the work of building the docks and elevators will begin early this spring.

A Great Removal Sale of Women's Muslin Underwear

Introducing This Newly Fitted Section in Its New Location, on the Fourth Floor of Our Main Store

To acquaint our patrons with this new location and to stimulate a brisk February business, we offer not only all the goods that were soiled and mussed in moving, but many exceptional purchases of highly desirable merchandise

At Savings of 30% to 50%

1.50 and 1.75 Nainsook Night Gowns.....	98c	3.00 Petticoats, with deep flounces of embroidery.....	1.95
2.00 and 2.50 Nainsook Embroidered Night Gowns.....	1.49	1.50 and 2.00 Corset Covers, best material and trimming.....	98c
4.50 to 5.00 Embroidered Night Gowns, with lace and ribbon.....	2.95	2.50 to 3.50 Finest English Nainsook Corset Covers, exquisite trimming.....	1.49
1.50 to 2.50 Princess Combination Suits, with skirt or drawers.....	98c	1.25 and 1.50 Embroidered Chemises.....	98c
3.00 to 4.00 Princess Combination Suits, embroidered.....	1.69	2. and 2.50 Fine Nainsook Chemises.....	1.29
3.00 to 5.00 Princess Slips, finest material and trimming.....	1.95	1.00 Drawers of Nainsook, circular style.....	69c
1.00 Nainsook Corset Covers, lace and embroidery.....	69c	1.50 and 2.00 Extra Fine Nainsook Drawers..	95c
		2.50 White Petticoats, deep flounces and lace..	1.49
		4.00 White Petticoats, embroidery, insertion and tucks.....	2.95

The price reductions have been extended to take in the extra size underwear and the following items are but four of the many:

1.50 Extra size Chemises, made of fine nainsook, lace trimmed.....	95c	3.00 Extra size Petticoats, flounce of ham-burg embroidery, lace and tucks.....	1.95
2.75 Extra size Night Gowns, fine Nainsook, embroidered insertion and ribbon.....	1.69	3.00 Extra size Night Gowns, chemise style, yoke of ham-burg and cluny lace.....	1.95

Our Annual Mid-Winter Sale of Wash Goods

We intend to make this the greatest sale of goods of this description in the history of our store, and to assure this result we will offer the very latest fabrics at prices which are only fractions of their real value

The following items, selected from many equally attractive, will serve to show how comprehensive this sale is and what a decided cut has been made in the regular prices.

Main Store, Street Floor.

Main Store, Street Floor.

29c Wm. Anderson's Scotch Gingham, in Plaids and Stripes.....	12½c
39c Jacquard Half Silk Tussahs, 27 inches wide, 20 shades.....	25c
39c Old English Mercerized Poplin, 27 inches wide, all colors.....	24c
39c Imported French Foulards, 27 in. wide, beautiful designs.....	19c
49c Half Silk Rough Shantung, all new and standard shades.....	25c
29c Mercerized Rough Pongee, wide range of selection.....	17c
25c Mercerized Satin Poplins, excellent variety in all colors.....	12½c
39c Mercerized Cheviots, 32 inches wide, a rare value.....	19c
39c & 49c Half Silk Wash Goods, odds and ends.....	15c

We bespeak for this sale the same ready response that has always greeted our mid-winter wash goods sale, and the variety and extent of the offerings this year will excel anything that we have heretofore attempted in this section of our store.

Jordan Marsh Company

DINING SERVICE ON ALASKA CARS

TACOMA, Wash.—A report from Cordova says the first dining car service to be started in Alaska has been installed by the Copper River & Northwestern between Cordova and Chitina. Instead of mushing with a dog team and sitting on the ice in a snow bank to eat a cold lunch the Alaskan prospector and miner now dainties with the viands in a regular Pullman coach.

TURKEY WANTS ELECTRIC ROAD

WASHINGTON—The state department has been advised that bids will be received until March 14 next by the ministry of public works of the Ottoman empire for the construction of electric street railways in the cities of Adana and Adrianople, and for the transmission of power in the two provinces of these same names.

SEPARATION BILL FOR PORTUGAL

LISBON—The draft of the bill for the separation of church and state has been completed. It guarantees liberty of conscience, education and propaganda, subject to simple control. The churches will be placed at the disposal of the clergy, the only stipulation being that the clergy must show they are able to keep them up.

CENSUS SHOWS \$34.43 PER CAPITA

WASHINGTON—Based on the new census figures the per capita wealth of the United States is \$34.43. Under the census of 1900 it has been computed by the treasury department as \$35.10. According to the latest estimate the total amount of money now in circulation is \$3,211,650,465, as against \$3,125,586,720 a year ago. The increase is represented by the coinsage of gold.



It's the little things that
count in
Furniture

- ¶ A well selected stock of unusual variety.
- ¶ Odd pieces in the higher grades.
- ¶ Price savings because we invariably pay cash and thus secure all discounts.
- ¶ We own our store, warehouses and stock.
- ¶ We manufacture our own light, heat and power.
- ¶ In consequence of which we save the purchaser 25% to 50% on all goods bought.
- ¶ We invite The Monitor readers to open an account with us.

Open Monday and Saturday
Evenings
FERDINANDS
2260 WASHINGTON ST.
Near Dudley Terminal



Howard DUSTLESS DUSTER

The Only "Dustless-Duster"
No other cloth ever made that will
do the same work Hot water and
soap cleans and sterilizes it.
"No oil to soil."

You can get a full size duster by mail for 25
cents or a small sample free. There's "No Oil to
Soil."

HOWARD

25c

HOWARD DUSTLESS-DUSTER CO.

140 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

Name _____

Town _____

State _____

DO YOU like the rich aroma and de-
licious flavor peculiar to Mexican
Vanilla Beans? If you do, use

Burnett's Vanilla

For Those Who Want the BEST

FASHIONABLE HAT

Almost without exception the fashion-
able hat is worn well down over the
head, the head size being made large
enough to permit of this, says the Denver
Times. Should it prove unbecoming in
these circumstances, then a halo or a
band can be worn in addition, but only
when the hat is unbecoming.

ONE'S BEAVER HAT

Wearing a beaver hat out in a strong
wind is one of the best ways of fluffing
up the furry surface, which every one
knows should never be brushed, says the
New Haven Journal-Courier. Gentle pat-
ting is the next best way to remove the
dust and soften the surface.

**VERY PRETTY
MADE-AT-HOME
BUREAU SET**

A VERY pretty bureau set, consisting
of glove and handkerchief boxes,
veil case, pincushion, laundry bag, etc.,
may be made at home in a color to
match the furniture and hangings of
your room. Given plain-colored silk
and white net, no instruction is neces-
sary for the last-named articles; but
the boxes are not so easy to make.
Instructions in full are here given for
the making of the handkerchief box, and
you can change measurements, etc., to
fit the others.

A cardboard box of the proper size is
required—the kind of box leather hand-
bags are sold in is about the best.
Cover the bottom and sides of the box
with silk overlaid with net, then line
the box with white silk. The lid must
be cut off and made flat, the sides of the
lid being removed.

Now cut a piece of net rather larger
than the lid and tack it to a piece of
paper on which have been outlined the
size of the lid and a simple pattern.
Work this in darning stitch with colored
silk to match or contrast with the silk
background. Cover the lid with cotton-
wood and sprinkle it with a little laven-
der or some other perfume.

Tack on the silk, cover it with the
embroidered net, and line it with the
white silk. Sew on the lid and finish
it with a frill of net 1 1/2 inches wide,
gathered in the middle and put on dou-
ble. Finish the box with a loop of
cord and buttons covered with colored
silk and outlined with net for fasten-
ings.

For the pincushion, cover three shaped
pieces of cardboard, with a triangular
piece for the bottom. Join up the sides
and sew on the bottom. Get a penny
pincushion, not too hard, and fasten
it firmly into the case. Finish with a
smaller frill of the net than was used
for the boxes.—Philadelphia, North Amer-
ican.

LACE CAP ENLARGES ITS SCOPE

Emerges from boudoir to the public gaze.

THE lace cap is extending the field of
its usefulness every day. There was
never a fancy of the kind that appealed
more to women.

It has gradually enlarged its scope
from the boudoir of its wearer to func-
tions so very different as formal church
weddings, at which nowadays the brides-
maids wear lace caps and the bride even
may have her grandmother's original lace
veil made in the shape of a cap.

Originally these little caps were in-
tended to be worn only in the bedroom.
They were revived from the Paris modes
of the eighteenth century and were
meant to go with the dressing sack, the
sant du lit or even the kimono or what-
ever a woman happened to wear in her
bedroom.

This little cap, whether it was made of
lace or sequestially trimmed with tiny
rosesbuds of pink and blue, covered its
wearer's dishevelled tresses. It rested
lightly on her unkempt locks and made

her look quite as pretty as if she had
just come from the hands of her maid.

The caps used by the ladies of the
eighteenth century were worn by them
while they sipped their chocolate in bed.
Women of the present day followed their
example so long as the cap was confined
exclusively to use at home and was not
revealed to the eyes of others than their
most intimate friends.

But the cap was too useful as well as
too becoming for such restricted scope.
The caps were, in the first place, entirely
too becoming not to be seen wherever
there was any excuse for wearing them.
There was scarcely a face that did not
frame beautifully in the lace and chiffon
of these old-fashioned adornments. Then
there was a practical utility also for
these dainty head coverings.

Women now go to the theater without
hats. There are scarfs to be sure, but
they have to be taken off, and in that
process they are likely to disarrange the
hair. The cap is never large enough to
obscure the view of a fellow spectator
in the theater and is no more of an ob-
struction than an uncovered head. So
the cap seemed just the thing to wear.
—New York Sun.

FASHION BITS

THE bordered chiffons, nets and crepe
de chimes make effective dancing
frocks, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Indian beadwork shows no sign of
waning in popularity. Embroideries,
whether in beads, bugles, metallic thread
or silk, are being used.

White kid gloves with bands of colored
stitching on the backs will be a novelty
the coming season.

Batiste lingerie frocks with hand-
embroidered bands in colors will be pop-
ular.

A dainty bag may be made of Dresden
silk with a wide lace ruffle at the top.

A becoming hair ornament is made of
pearl beads strung on netted wire with
a bow or pearl tassel at the side.

A pretty scarf is made of sea green
chiffon edged with a fringe of gold balls.

FOR FANCY WORK

A practical and easily made fancy
work apron is an oval affair, and has
a large pocket of the same size and
shape, save that the upper portion is
convex to form an opening. Unless
this pocket is needed for a large piece
of work it may be stitched through ver-
tically and divided into two sections.
Developed in a fancy wash material, this
apron may be bordered all round with
a rather full, wide ruffle, but if heavy
linen, crash or denim is employed the
edges may be finished with a binding
or quilting of ribbon, and if done in a
fine lingerie fabric the pocket may be
hand embroidered and the edges finished
with hand scalloping.—New York Herald.

DOUBLE BORDER

Not only floral, checked and striped
borders appear on hosts of the lovely
new summer gowns materials, but double
ones also, in which black appears fre-
quently below a second flowered border.
—New Haven Journal-Courier.

FASHIONS AND

FANCY FROCKS

IN the style show array of women's
wear for all occasions a sheer Indian
linen frock for a child stands like a snow-
drop in a pretentious garden. It is the
only dress for a child at the show. It is
for a girl 3 or 4 years old, and is made
in one piece, the lower part attached to
a yoke of fanciful shape and having a
low Dutch neck. The full skirt has a
four-inch hem, above which are three
one-inch tucks. The fulness is held in
at the waist with several rows of blue
smocking, which also gather the sleeve
to the wrist. A scroll embroidery of
blue on the small yoke is the only other
ornamentation on the dress. It is there
to represent material from the far east.

Another contribution from that part
of the world to the realm of woman's
dress is a heliotrope crepe de chine. Its
softness being admirably adapted to
smocking, this is the feature of its de-
sign. It is a princess dress with the
smocking done in the same shade of
heliotrope, forming a girdle at the waist
and a fanciful figure across the should-
ers. A dainty embroidery of the same
color is added to the bodies and sleeves,
touched off with opal jewels and the
merest hint of pale green.

TO DRY UMBRELLA

An umbrella should never be opened
in order to dry it, as the ribs get sprung
and it will never roll up neatly and
tightly after once dried in this manner.
Doing this will also spoil the cover by
straining the weave unnaturally.

The correct way to dry an umbrella is
to stand it on the handle that the water
may run off the points instead of gath-
ering at the ferrule and thus rotting the
material.—Philadelphia Times.

LINEN PINCUSHION PATTERN

Design drawn by Mrs. Sarah Hale Hunter.



EMBROIDERED linen pincushions can
be easily taken apart and laundered
and thus they can always be kept fresh.
They may be worked on white or colored
linen, in mercerized cotton. On white
linen, shades of deep blue cotton are very
effective. The scrolls are padded, and
then closely buttonholed, with the dots
worked solid. The oval eyelets are first
run around with a thread, then cut from
end to end, and embroidered over and
over. Only one half of the pattern is
shown in today's illustration. When the
embroidery is finished and laundered,

place the round cushion between the top
and bottom of linen, and lace together
with narrow satin ribbon, tied in full
bow. Mercerized cotton No. 20 or 25
should be used.

[Mrs. Hunter's embroidery patterns
are printed in The Christian Science
Monitor Wednesdays and Saturdays.]

BATHING COSTUME

Practical and pleasing to look at,
among the style show exhibits, is a
bathing costume of black silk, designed
especially to meet the modest idea of
those who do not like to see women in
very short skirts on the shore of the sea.
The feature is the adjustable skirt. For
the beach it is a long full skirt such as
might be worn by any woman, but when
this modern mermaid reaches the water
it is to be drawn up by means of bands
and tabs. The hem of the skirt is turned
outward and up and then drawn about
the wearer just below the hips and fas-
tened there. The effect is that of a puff
ruffle, very pleasing. That it may not
become waterlogged, eyelets are inserted
in the bottom of the puff through which
the water may run out. The short
puffed sleeves are fitted with the same
thing. The waist is a close-fitting sailor,
with broad collar buttoned down.

VOGUE FOR PINK

Though almost every shop at present
is devoted to the sale of winter bar-
gains, in the inmost apartments of the
milliners' establishments rest the new
confections. Ready for a trip to the
South are numbers of flower toques, and
the blossoms most in use at present are
double stocks of a vivid pink shade.
An enormous vogue for pink of all shades
is expected, and particularly for the
charmingly pretty cyclamen colorings,
in which a hint of mauve is visible, says
the Montreal Star.

All the rich fuchsia colorings will be
brought before us in their vivid splen-
dor, and variations of the dye, such as
framboise, will arrive shortly.

ARTISTIC RIBBONS

Ribbons were never more artistic than
they are at present, and there is every
evidence that as a result of their dainti-
ness and richness they will be greatly
worn, says the Louisville Herald. Already
the gowns are being entirely built of
lace and ribbons, and gussy evening
cloaks are "poems" composed of the same
airy stuff.

SKIRTS LIMITED

SKIRTS are to be 2 1/2 and
as the hem and no more.
one of the most impressive
the entire style show. It is
thing every woman looks for
enters the building and when
it her emotions vary. Some are
and some are fast down. The
find some compensation in a devil
when the wearer is standing,
gives all the appearance of a
is tight fitting all the way
when she steps, for there is
the side a slit from which
what has been an invisible
the pantaloons of a hussar, and
thus permits comparative length.
Thus is combined an effect of
aloon skirt and the hobble
not hobble so very much, after
The restrictions of the hobble
pensated for by the appearance
pocket; pockets in the coats and
in the skirts, not one pocket
pockets, but as many as a
boast of, and when they cannot
place else to put them they
in the cleave and then some-
times over and button them
make sure nothing will ever fall

MENDING WOOL

Soft woolen material tears eas-
pecially when there are nails,
catch in skirts; and yet it is
mend it inconspicuously. One
maker recommends drawing
edges together with silk thread,
placing underneath a piece of
the size of the tear, like a patch,
this temporarily in place with cat-
ter and mending tissue, and
with the tiniest of stitches ac-
torn edges, catching this darn in
the patch underneath.—New York

YOUTHFUL FROCK

Some of the most attractive and
ful between season frocks are
white marquisette, and as it is
of giving service through the
and is charming for house wear
the South, it is likely to become
ingly popular, says the Phila-
delphia Times.

The embroidery on most
frocks is done by machine, but
theless it is so nicely done that
close inspection will betray the

SPRING SUITS

Showing new model skirts



(Courtesy N. T. Maltby Co.)

AMONG the most stylish things
spring are hand tailored
sary blue and black serge, in
gray homogen, silk in gray
warwick, having semi-fitted
with gown de type. A new model
is shown in the illustration.

How to Keep Floors New

Every floor that hasn't a carpet should be coated
with ELASTICA Floor Finish. It gives natural
wood a finish which nothing mars, nothing cracks or
discolors.

ELASTICA is a varnish rich in rightly treated
oil. It needs no retouching like common floor varnish,
no replacement like wax.

There is nothing else like it. It is the result of 40
years spent in studying varnish. Be sure that your
dealer supplies you the genuine, marked as below.



Floor Finish

SENT FREE.—We want to send you a book,
"How to Finish Floors," filled with expert recommen-
dations about finishing old and new floors. Also sam-
ples of ELASTICA, coated on paper, to test. Also a
beautiful bookmark—just to repay you for writing us.

STANDARD VARNISH WORKS

29 Broadway, New York. 2620 Armour Ave., Chicago.
International Varnish Co., Ltd., Toronto, Canada.

THE HOUSEHOLD

NOVELTIES FOR
A "PATRIOTIC"
LUNCHEON

SYMBOLS of red, white and blue for use on Washington's birthday are available in the shops now. For one woman's "patriotic" luncheon, the dining room is to be decorated with flags, the centerpiece being a representation of a southern scene with a realistic log cabin and darkey dolls dressed in blue gingham pinafores and a cute toy mule with a cart loaded with bales of cotton. Over the table there is to be a fern ball, in which small silk flags will be thrust to be taken by the guests to pin on their dress or put in the hair.

The place cards are to be ornamented with a picture of Washington and the shield of the United States beneath it. At each end of the table there is to be a large bow of red, white and blue ribbon. The menu is quite unique. First comes cream of corn with bread sticks tied with the tricolor ribbon. Tiny stars cut from cold boiled beets will be on top of the whipped cream which caps the soup. Next will come chicken breasts with cannon ball potatoes cut with a tiny round cutter obtainable at any housefitter store; red and white radishes and green peas. Next is "patriotic" salad, made of tomatoes on white hearts of lettuce and mayonnaise served on blue plates.

The dessert will be ice cream forts made by taking cones of vanilla cream and placing candied cherries on the side like gun sights, capping all with a flag. The cake will be cut and iced to represent American flags, blue candies being used for the stars. To hold the nuts and bon-bons there will be drum-shaped boxes. —Chicago Record-Herald.

TRAY MEALS

Where many meals are served in a room it is well to hunt up some of the novelties that make such service easy, says the Chicago Inter Ocean.

Very new is a tray of white porcelain with silver or nickel trimmings. This is fitted with grooves of the metal in which are set two cups and saucers, a teapot, cream jug, butter plate, toast rack, marmalade jar and small breakfast plate.

Smaller but equally convenient is a combination salt and pepper shaker set in a little stand which holds a glass butter plate and knife. The stand has a curved handle, which makes it easy to lift from the main tray when not in use.

STOCKING UP ONE'S PANTRY

Advice to young married women on what to buy.

WRITING to Christine Terhune Her- rick, a young married woman says: "I am just going to housekeeping. How shall I stock my pantry with food? What is essential to have in large quantities and what not? In my father's house we always bought flour and sugar and potatoes and apples by the barrel, but that seems a good deal when there are only two of us. Do I gain anything in buying canned foods by the case and in getting cereals in the same way?"

Mrs. Herick replies as follows in the Chicago Inter Ocean: Nearly every young woman who has gone into a small-house from a large one has had the same problem to meet, and it assumes serious proportion if it is necessary for her to economize.

Take the case of my correspondent, for instance. You ask about flour. Buy this by the 25-pound bag if you do much baking; if you buy baker's bread, get a 10-pound bag. It costs more this way than it would by the barrel, as a matter of course, but if the stuff is going to spoil on your hands before you can use it, where is the economy in buying by the barrel? Buy your sugar seven pounds at a time and console yourself in the necessity of paying more for it when bought this way, by the thought that large supplies tempt to extravagance in use. Never buy your potatoes or other vegetables or your apples or other fruits by the barrel, when you belong to a small family. You will be obliged to eat so much of the over-supply that you will be tired of the article, and even with all that, you will probably have either vegetables or fruits rot on your hands, despite the diligent picking over you give every week or so.

The same objection to buying in bulk is true of cereals or crackers or cornmeal or other supplies of this sort. With soap it is a different matter. There is real economy in buying soap by the box or half box and spreading it out to dry and burn. It shrinks a little in drying, to be sure, but nothing like so much as it melts when put while new in warm water.

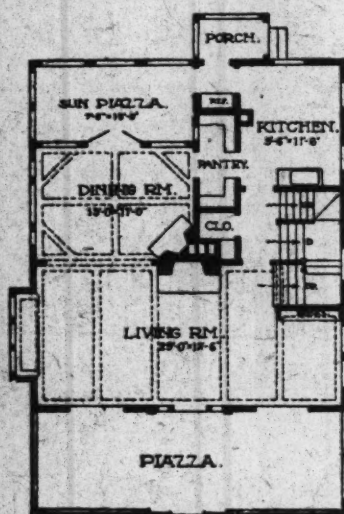
I would not recommend getting canned foods by the case, but there is often a saving in getting them a dozen or a half dozen at a time. For instance, if tomatoes are 10 cents a can. You can buy them at 20 cents the half dozen, and this at first-class houses, on whose goods you can rely absolutely. Be sure to have these on your pantry shelf and never to use the last can. When you get down to the last one, buy more.

For your meat have one of the half sifter cans which will hold a quarter of a barrel or one-fifth of a barrel and put

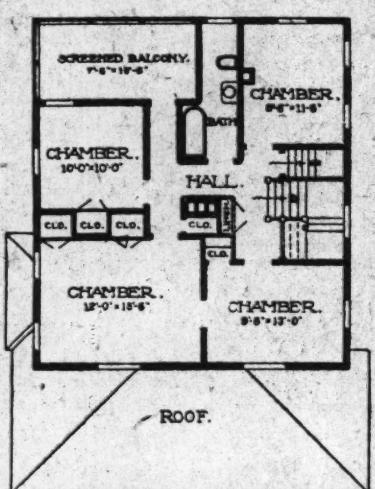
GOOD DESIGNS FOR HOMES



YEAR-ROUND HOME WHOSE EVERY FEATURE BESPEAKS COMFORT. House has a living room 13 feet 6 inches by 29 feet. Estimated cost, \$4300, exclusive of heating and plumbing.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN.



SECOND FLOOR PLAN.

SOLID comfort is evident in this house, with all of the advantages of a summer home and just as comfortable for a winter one. The size on the ground is 30 feet wide and 34 feet deep, exclusive of front piazza. This house was designed for a suburban retreat near a large city and to be occupied all the year round. The front piazza is 10 feet wide and the full width of the house and built with

sash glazed, to enclose the piazza in winter, also screened in during the summer months.

The living room is 13 feet 6 inches wide by 29 feet long, and has a wide fireplace in the center. The ceiling is spanned by heavy timbers. At the right end is a wide, projected Dutch window and seat. The front of the living room opens up well with the piazza, with wide French windows. The main staircase extends up from the right hand side and forms a very attractive feature.

The dining room on the left side opens with a wide arch, and also opens at the rear on to a fine sun piazza, making a pleasant place for eating in hot weather. Above this piazza is a sleeping porch, connected with the second story by hall, and also connecting with one chamber. There are four chambers and large closets, linen closet and bathroom.

The attic story is fitted with servant's bedroom, storerooms and a large billiard room, all well lighted with dormer windows.

The inside finish is strictly first-class—good hardwood floors, casings, etc., and mission stain. The estimated cost of this house, without heating and plumbing, is \$4300. There is a good basement under the house, with laundry, etc. The outside is finished with cement stucco, with a rough dash. The roof is shingled and stained red and all trimmings are painted white; the sashes also are white.

HOME-MADE POLISH

A home-made paste for polishing patent leather boots and shoes can be easily prepared. Take half an ounce of white beeswax, cut or scrape it in small pieces, put it into a small jar or tin, add water; as soon as it is liquid add half an ounce of olive oil, then the same quantity of pure lard. Stir the whole with a piece of stick or cane, then add two teaspoonsful of turpentine and stir it well in. Finally put in the same quantity of oil of lavender. Pour into tin boxes, let it get cold and firm. After the boots have had all dirt and dust removed, rub on a little of the paste and polish with a linen rag. This will keep the leather soft and prevent it from cracking. —Racine Journal.

COLORED EMBROIDERY ON SILK

Shirt waists improved by pretty shadings.

THE dark shirt waists in silk and messaline are much improved by the addition of dainty collar and cuff sets. A new note is struck in the introducing of colored embroidery, not in one tone, but in pretty shadings.

This embroidery should match the shirt waist in color to be really smart and in good taste, and the clever girl can easily do this if she purchases the plain white set and goes over the embroidery with colored silks.

In delicate shadings of oriental hues, these blend well with the tailored suit and yet lend a brightness and give a touch of distinction to the blouse.

Some of the straight tab jabots, trimmed with tiny buttons, are further decorated with a frill of fine valenciennes down one side. But all of them may readily be reproduced by the girl ready with her needle.

A handsome afternoon tablecloth can be made from four hemstitched fancy handkerchiefs, four and a half yards of insertion—more, according to the size of the handkerchiefs—and about six yards of lace. The cost is regulated, naturally, according to the price of the materials selected.

The finest embroidered handkerchiefs, and the best of lace, will run the expense up, but when pretty little mercerized handkerchiefs can be bought for a small sum apiece, and linen thread insertion, and lace is used at about 5 cents a yard, the idea comes within the scope of those who are fond of fancy work, but can not spend much on materials. There need be no fear that cheapness will cause the article to look common.

Take two strips of insertion, two inches wide, each cut into lengths of about three quarters of a yard. Cross them and sew together in the center. Into each angle lay a handkerchief, and sew the insertion on to the hem. This has the effect of joining the handkerchiefs, with insertion between each two. Then sew insertion all round, and gather the lace on to that. You will be surprised to see what a nice size it has turned out, and how frilly and pretty it appears when finished.

The latest news from Paris tells us that white or cream-colored voile and marquisette, embroidered heavily, will be the approved thing in lingerie dresses for early spring. If you do your own embroidery you will need the time till then to get ready in.

The street costume is always improved by the addition of a dainty jabot, but

EXQUISITE COIFFURES
for this season of
SOCIAL AFFAIRS

I have on exhibition new modes in Parisian coiffures as adopted by leading coiffeurs in Europe. Also many original conceits that have been modified to suit American requirements. Illustrations and full particulars will be given you upon request.

HAIR DRESSING
SHAMPOOING
MANICURING
FACIAL CLEANSING

A. Simonson.
506 N. BROADWAY
JULY 25, 1907, New York City

Telephone Bryant 7000

Largest and Finest Establishment of its Kind in the World.



COLORED EMBROIDERY ON SILK

Shirt waists improved by pretty shadings.

when this is made of real lace a touch of richness is lent which can not be secured in any other way. Duches, point, rosaline, venise, send the price of this dainty jabot soaring, but the girl who is handy with her needle can do wonders in the way of imitating these imported novelties with small lengths of lace picked up in her shopping expeditions. These can be deftly plaited or draped, or whipped around a strip of hand embroidery to form a dainty bit of neck-
year.

Almost any sort of lace is used this season, from fine mesh to the heavy Irish, so that old pieces of lace that have been laid away can once more be brought forth with the knowledge that they are again in vogue. —Indianapolis Star.

TRIED RECIPES

PUREE OF BEANS

Select a small grade of soup bean and cook in salted water until sufficiently tender to press through a sieve. Add to this bean pulp of puree sufficient to make a slightly thickened soup and serve hot.

NUTLESS FRUIT CAKE

Beat one egg, one half cup sugar and a pinch of salt, add 1 1/2 cups rolled oats and one tablespoonful melted butter, one teaspoonful almond (or vanilla). Drop by spoonful on buttered pan. Bake golden brown in moderate oven. Let cool on pan.

COCOANUT PIE

Cut off the brown part of the coconut, grate the white part and mix it with milk and set it on the fire to boil slowly for eight or ten minutes. To a pound of the grated coconut allow a quart of milk, eight eggs, a small cracker powdered fine, two spoonfuls of melted butter and half a nutmeg. The eggs and sugar should be beaten together to a foam. Put them into milk and coconut, which should be first allowed to get quite cool; add the cracker and nutmeg, turn the whole into deep pie plates, with a lining and rim of puff paste. Bake them as soon as turned into the plates.

PISTACHIO CAKE

Cream together one cup of butter and one and one-half cups of milk or cream; stir in one cup of flour and one of cornstarch, into which one teaspoon of baking powder has been sifted; add 10 drops of bitter almond extract and two table-spoons of orange flower water, and fold in deftly the stiffly-beaten whites of six eggs. Beat thoroughly and bake in shallow jelly cake pans. For the filling boil two cups of granulated sugar with one cup of water until it will spin a thread; then pour it over the beaten whites of three eggs. Color with green vegetable coloring, add one teaspoonful of pistachio flavoring, six drops of bitter almond extract and two heaping table-spoons of pistachio nuts, finely chopped. Beat until thick. This is one of the delectable and most delicious of cakes. —Racine Journal.

RAINBOW CAKE

One-half cup butter, one-half cup milk or water, two cups sugar, three cups flour, three level teaspoons baking powder, whites of four eggs. Bake in four layers. Filling: Divide soft boiled frosting in five parts; have ready yellow, green, rose and violet fruit coloring. For first layer color frosting with yellow and flavor with orange; second layer green, flavor with pistachio or almond; third layer rose, flavor with rose; fourth layer violet, flavor with violet. Cover the whole cake with white frosting, flavoring with almond. This is a delicious cake, combining as it does all these different flavors, and a beautiful one as well. —Denver Times.

WOMEN LEADING

Right under the eyes of men, but for the most part quite unsuspected by them, women are making over the world according to their ideas of what a world should be.

This may seem like an extravagant statement, but it is easily proved in three sentences, says Frances Maude Bjorkman in Van Norden Magazine.

Of the great reform movement of the present, a large number have been originated by women.

In almost all great sociological or reform movements women have at least helped with the launching.

There is hardly one great movement today in which women are not taking an active part.

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KEEPING LETTUCE

To keep lettuce crisp, place the roots in cold water, but do not allow the leaves to rest in it. When ready to serve, wash it in cold water and drop it into another pan of ice water. Shake the water from the leaves before serving. —Louisville Herald.

THEATER CAP

A theater cap which may easily be made at home is made of gold-dotted tulle shirred on gold cord, with a frill of delicate gold lace, and decorated with tiny rosebuds. —Chicago Inter Ocean.

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HOME HELPS

JUST a little polishing with a scrap of tissue paper will brighten a fancy hat pin or metal belt buckle and make it look almost like new.

Did you ever think to put just a drop or two (no more) of hot water in the saucer to keep tea cups from slipping when passing them about? —New Haven Journal-Courier.

French chalk will remove practically all grease spots from dress material.

Never scrape cooking utensils of any kind. Clean them out as much as possible, fill with water and washing soda, cover and allow them to steam. They will then clean easily.

Before washing silk stockings, soak in borax water, then wash gently in tepid soapuds. Don't wring, but squeeze out, and after rinsing in several waters hang up to dry.

To clean gilt, try touching it up a little at a time with a camel's-hair brush wet in alcohol. Don't let it dry, but rub off with a flannel, which should be changed frequently. —Racine Journal.

NOTE PAPER TINTS

Those who like novelties in note paper are attracted by that of shades of pale blue, gray or lavender, barred off with stripes of a deeper shade of the same color. —New Haven Journal-Courier.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION EXISTS REGARDING PHI BETA KAPPA FRATERNITY'S USEFULNESS

Method of Conducting Chapter at Princeton Makes Society "Useless," According to Student Publication—Yale Thinks Otherwise.

HARVARD REGARDS ELECTION TO THIS SOCIETY AS GREAT HONOR

PHI BETA KAPPA, one of the oldest of Greek letter fraternities, sanctum sanctorum of scholarship and goal of "dig," "grind" and "poise," organization of which the emblematic key is passport to the brotherhood of brains, the reward of high standing and incentive "to scorn delights and live laborious days," has been taken to task by the Daily Princetonian, student newspaper of one of the oldest American strongholds of scholarship, as being "useless" in its present state of organization.

The Yale News, on the other hand, comes out with an article in which the national secretary of the society, without alluding to the Princetonian article, praises the fraternity and enumerates the advantages which wearing its emblem confers. The Princetonian, with similar avoidance of personal controversy, says in a subsequent editorial that at Yale the society takes men in at the beginning of their junior year, which it conceives to be a much better plan than taking them in at the end of the college course!

The original Princetonian editorial, in which it starts the colloquy, is as follows:

Society Arraigned

It is a misnomer to refer to Phi Beta Kappa as a society in Princeton, for it never exists during the college course except for one short day at commencement, and then only during one short meeting for organization and the distribution of keys. All that is known here of Phi Beta Kappa is the bare knowledge gleaned on the last day of the college year that a certain few seniors have been granted the privilege of wearing the key. Membership in Phi Beta Kappa in Princeton at present is impossible for the undergraduate and for graduate members means only the right to wear the sign of an honor won.

The usefulness such a society should exercise here and does wield in many other universities, is lost entirely under its present organization. As an incentive to work, it is of little importance because it carries with it no practical advantages in itself. As a means to increase general activity, it is useless, because its butterfly existence lasts but a day. And as an honor it receives far less attention and respect than its high requirements make it deserve, because it is revealed to the general body of undergraduates only on the one occasion.

Why not elect men at the beginning of the junior year who have been high honor men in freshman and sophomore years, thereby affording an opportunity for permanent organization? Phi Beta Kappa would then be a society in fact as well as in name. It could meet once a month for discussion. It could arrange lectures to be delivered before it by men of prominence outside. It could also have its social side in the development of close fellowship among men of similar tastes, the great basis for congeniality. With a permanently existing organization, the advantages of this honorable society could easily and properly be set forth to underclassmen and particularly to the incoming class.

Secretary in Defense

The Rev. Oscar M. Voorhees, whose position as national secretary of the society, puts him in possession of the records that its members have made and who knows from them of the many ways in which they have been benefited by the Phi Beta Kappa key, says in the Yale News:

In most institutions having a Phi Beta Kappa chapter, membership is highly prized. The fact that the society is the oldest of all the college fraternities, and the progenitor of the entire Greek letter system may be among the reasons given for this. But age is not all; for age without character is scarcely worthy of veneration. The recognized characteristics of the Phi Beta Kappa Society give it its high place among thinking people. Without discussing the evolution of these characteristics we may safely assert that the Phi Beta Kappa key stands for something real and lasting, not otherwise typified in American college life. There are many reasons for this:

First: Its wearer is at once recognized as a man who took high rank during two and in most cases three or four years of undergraduate work. Thus persistence in the pursuit of cultural studies is indicated. The key means a bachelor's degree and has a peculiar value in the silent testimony to this fact. The average graduate cannot well parade his sheepskin. The key is conferred because the society has faith that undergraduate performance is a pledge of worthy service in after life.

Second: The Phi Beta Kappa key differs from other college honors, most of which are scarcely recognized or understood beyond the college circle. The wearer of the "Y" has specialized, to be sure, in the line that indicates brawn. His honors, we admit, are worthy borne, but the magic letter cannot be constantly worn. Its possessor will very likely be neglected when the popular applause greets his successor. It represents a

side issue in academic life. The Phi Beta Kappa key represents the very purpose for which the college was founded.

Third: The Phi Beta Kappa has absolutely eliminated all fortuitous distinctions, such as sex, nationality or creed. Educated men of every nation are eligible, and representatives of nearly every nation are found upon her roll. Membership is highly prized by women, who are now admitted on an equality with men. There has been some criticism of this characteristic, but its essential justice cannot be denied.

Fourth: Phi Beta Kappa is well recognized as a stimulus to thorough work and high attainments in the institutions where chapters exist. This fact is also indicated by the large number of applications for chapters. Though the council is very conservative, and gives careful scrutiny to the applying institutions, nearly a score of such applications are in process of perfecting.

Seventy-Four Chapters

Some of these were urged by the faculty with the declared purpose of stimulating scholarship, and so strengthening the institution. There are now 74 chapters, with three others soon to be instituted. These are in connection with as many of the leading educational institutions through the United States. Phi Beta Kappa is in the strictest sense a national institution and there is scarcely a place where its key is not recognized.

Furthermore the society has had through its century and a third of honorable existence, many members who have won the admiration of their fellows by a noble devotion to the service of humanity. From the time, about a century ago, when three members were justices of the United States supreme court, two were holding high judicial positions in Virginia, another was chief justice of New York, when four members were tutors and seven professors in Harvard, and others, like Webster, were growing into prominence, on down through the decades to the present time, when a host of men of like attainments and worthy exertions are proud to wear the golden key, Phi Beta Kappa has not wanted sons to whom it could turn with pride. The youthful graduates of our colleges who attain membership are thus lifted into the ranks of a venerable and distinguished society, and are privileged to wear a badge that has no real rival in the thought of scholarly men. The sons of Yale, remembering that her chapter was the first organized under a charter from the mother Alpha, should be the last to be indifferent to the honors that Phi Beta Kappa offers.

In its second editorial the Princetonian

continues the iteration of its views as follows:

The Phi Beta Kappa Society does no good in Princeton. It might become a potent factor in promoting scholarship if men were elected to membership at the beginning of junior year. At Yale, where the society is thus organized, in a straw vote taken by the Alumni Weekly from the classes of '07, '11 and '14, the winning of a Phi Beta Kappa key received the majority of votes for first place among the undergraduate activities, being ranked ahead of winning the varsity letter and making a position on the Yale News board.

This is surprising because it is in direct opposition to the popular opinion that honors in scholarship are not held in high esteem by the majority of college undergraduates, and it is conclusive proof that Yale at least is an exception to this rule. It is surely not the case, however, that scholarship is made more of at Yale than at Princeton or many of the other large universities, but nevertheless the fact remains that it is highly improbable that membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Society would receive the majority of votes in Princeton as being the most desirable of undergraduate attainments. The reason for this apparent inconsistency is not hard to find and it brings us face to face once more with the advantage of having a Phi Beta Kappa chapter which is an active undergraduate organization rather than one which contains only graduate members. It stands to reason that the Princeton undergraduates will not regard membership in Phi Beta Kappa as the undergraduate activity most worth while when so many of the students of this university know next to nothing about the society.

Opportunity Wasted

How many freshmen in Princeton even know of the existence of such a society as Phi Beta Kappa? If the name is familiar to them, how many could explain the purposes of its existence, or how to obtain membership in it? It would not be far from wrong [sic] to say that the majority of the class knows almost nothing about the organization, nor can we blame the freshmen for their ignorance in this respect. That Princeton has a Phi Beta Kappa chapter is brought to the public notice of the undergraduate body only about once each year when the annual meeting of the society is held to elect new members and this always comes at commencement time when it is most likely to pass unnoticed.

No effort is ever made to explain to the student body the objects, aims and requirements of the society and it is questionable whether one half of the undergraduates ever heard of the comparatively recent rule that was passed by the Princeton chapter whereby students trying for B. S. and Litt. B. degrees as well as those trying for A. B. degrees are now eligible for membership. After each annual meeting the chapter here passes into a state of complete oblivion with the result that little or no attention is given to it by many undergraduates for whom an intelligent knowledge of what a Phi Beta Kappa key actually means might be the cause

of increased study and ambition to learn. On the first opportunity we shall outline the way the chapter at Yale is organized. Enlightened opinion here will help to obtain a similarly beneficent organization for Princeton.

HARVARD CHAPTER HAS GREAT HONOR

Key Men Appreciate Election and Fraternity Occupies High Position.

More than 130 years ago the Harvard chapter of Phi Beta Kappa was established by a charter from the College of William and Mary, Virginia. The first chapter had proved its worth by the fact that of its first 50 members nearly all fought in the Continental army, 17 became members of the state legislature, eight were members of the convention that ratified the constitution, five were elected to the House of Representatives and two to the Senate of the United States.

The second chapter, Harvard, justified its charter by the long list of distinguished men who have won election to the society—men like Charles Francis Adams, John Quincy Adams, George Bancroft, Phillips Brooks, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Edward Everett, Oliver Wendell Holmes, James Russell Lowell, John Lothrop Motley, Charles Sumner, Abbot Lawrence Lowell and Theodore Roosevelt.

For many years election to Phi Beta Kappa was based entirely on marks received in college courses. It was in a way automatic; if a man won high enough marks he was assured of election. But with the rapid growth of the college, and especially with the introduction of the elective system, it became evident that some new method of election must be found. The method that was finally selected has several times been modified, and is now believed to secure the election of the ablest scholars.

Method of Selection

Toward the middle of each year the college officer prepares a list of the highest 12 men in the junior class and the highest 44 men (exclusive of those already elected) in the senior class. From these lists the eight men elected in the previous year, known as the "junior eight," proceed to elect 22 seniors and 12 juniors, and their choice, subject to the approval of a committee of graduates, of which President Lowell is at present the chairman, constitutes the election.

In making the choice, several considerations besides an aggregate of high grades receive attention. For example, a man or a woman whose work has fallen off from year to year, may not win election, which another man with less A's to his credit may be elected because he has shown ability in difficult courses and has constantly improved. The narrow specialist, and the man who has not specialized at all are equally apt to fail of election. Moreover, the electors take into account success in winning prizes for essays, debating and other intellectual activities. In no case are purely personal grounds—matters of likes and dislikes—considered at all; but a continuous effort is made to recognize real ability and intellectual command, as opposed to the mere ability to "grind."

Success Is Basis

Later in the year, five "additional" seniors may be elected. In this election intellectual ability is again the basis; but here success in undergraduate activities of an intellectual nature—work on the papers, or in debating, for instance—may be considered. At this time an attempt is made to find men who, in addition to doing good work in their college courses, have shown especial brilliancy in some field.

The original charter mentions, among its objects, "above all . . . to promote friendship and union" among its members. The Harvard chapter is fortunate in holding its elections so early in the year that the members can enjoy, while undergraduates, a very delightful life. In the room in Memorial Hall, granted to the society by the corporation, and comfortably furnished by the generosity of some of the graduate members, the undergraduates hold weekly dinners; a few weeks ago a similar set of dinners was instituted for recent graduates.

Discussions Interesting

There are few clubs in Cambridge where such interesting discussions are heard, or where such questions of genuine importance are threshed out. Every year there is an annual "Undergraduate Dinner," renowned for its flow of wit. Few men who were present at the recent dinner in the Union for the reception of the new members will ever forget the speeches of Dr. Eliot, President Lowell and the other graduates. The annual baseball game with the Yale chapter is an event of great interest, and has been frequently the occasion of exciting plays. The Phi Beta Kappa spread, on class day, was instituted a number of years ago and has proved very successful. Of course, the time when the world at large hears most of the society is Phi Beta Kappa day, in Commencement week. Then the alumni gather from all parts of the country to hear the oration and the poem, by distinguished members, and to eat the annual dinner. But the world at large hears nothing of the speaking after the dinner, for it is strictly a family affair; to hear the speeches is a pleasure that has to be earned.

Phi Beta Kappa is not sensational—the life of the scholar is not sensational. But the society aims to give

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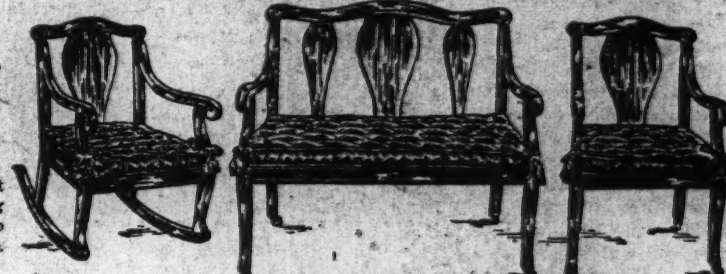
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Parlor Suites

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We sold this extremely heavy suite last August at \$75.00 and they proved a "big seller." We were fortunate to be able to buy them for this sale to sell at \$65.00. Loose cushion style as illustrated.



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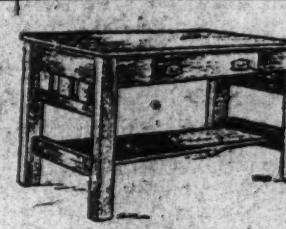
Of this famous make. Regular \$22.00 value. Special.

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Mission Table

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ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Today's Army Orders.

Capt. W. A. Duncan, medical corps, relieved from duty at Vancouver barracks, Wash., and proceed to Washington for duty at field medical supply depot.

Maj. M. W. Ireland, medical corps, to Chicago to attend seventh annual conference of the American Medical Association, March 1, 2 and 3.

First Lieutenant A. J. Pulver, medical reserve corps, orders Jan. 31 relieving from active duty upon arrival home, amended to become effective upon expiration of leave of absence.

Navy Orders.

Boatswain N. McIntire, to duty with the Asiatic fleet.

Chief Gunner L. E. Bruce, detached duty Pennsylvania; to examination navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., for retirement, and upon completion wait orders.

Marine Corps Orders.

Maj. H. C. Davis, to recruiting duty, Philadelphia, Pa., relieving First Lieutenant Bartlett.

Capt. J. C. Breckinridge, detached marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa., Feb. 6, to Port Royal, S. C., for duty in connection with marine detachment, the Utah.

Capt. B. W. Sibley, granted leave of absence for thirty days from Feb. 7, 1911.

First Lieut. H. G. Bartlett, detached recruiting duty Philadelphia, Pa., to duty marine barracks, navy yard, Philadelphia, Pa.

First Lieut. R. O. Underwood, to marine barracks, navy yard, Washington, D. C., for duty.

Second Lieut. F. H. Drees, detached marine barracks, Washington, D. C., to naval prison, navy yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for duty.

Second Lieut. L. W. T. Waller, Jr., granted leave of absence for one month from Feb. 6, 1911.

First Lieut. Frederic Kessel, return to Boston, Mass., and resume duty.

Col. L. W. T. Waller, appointed president of general court martial to convene at marine barracks, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1911.

Col. George Barnett, Lieut.-Col. F. J. Moses and Lieut.-Col. J. A. Lejeune, appointed members of general court martial to convene at marine barracks, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1911.

Lieut.-Col. T. C. Prince, A. Q. M., ordered to proceed to his home.

Maj. Henry Leonard, appointed judge

advocate of general court martial to convene at marine barracks, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1911.

First Lieutenant C. A. Lutz, temporarily relieved from duty as member of general court martial and granted leave of absence for two weeks, with permission to visit Costa Rica.

Second Lieutenant E. V. B. Douradour, granted leave of absence for one month from date of acceptance.

First Lieutenant F. C. McConnell, granted leave of absence for four months from Feb. 8, 1911.

Second Lieutenant John Dixon and Second Lieutenant H. M. Butler qualified for promotion.

Lieutenant Colonel T. C. Prince, A. Q. M., placed on the retired list of officers of the United States Marine Corps from Feb. 10, 1911.

Captain R. C. Berkely and Captain H. R. Lay appointed members of a general court martial to convene at Marine Barracks, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9, 1911.

Movements of Warships.

Arrived—Ajax at Boston.

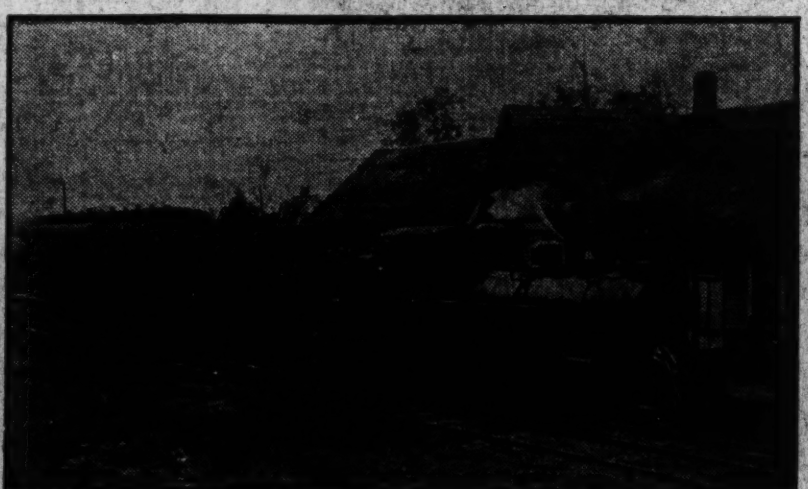
Sailed—Paulding, Hoe and Drayton, from Key West for Pensacola; Tecumseh, from Washington for month of the Potomac; Tingey and De Long, from Charleston for Newbern, N. C.; Dolphin, from Port au Prince for Guantanamo.

Navy Notes.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Prairie, now at the navy yard here, has been ordered to proceed to Boston, Mass.

WASHINGTON—Resignations of two fourth class men at Annapolis, Midshipmen Julian Dorsey Ivey of Boston, Ga., and Daniel Sydney Appleton of Rome, Ga., were accepted Friday. The causes for their resignations found their origin in the midshipmen's studies.

BRANCH LINE REFUSED, SO FARMERS BUILD RAILROAD



Locomotive Once Running on New York City's Elevated Road Now Does Duty Connecting Remote Missouri County Seat With World.

BECAUSE certain Missouri districts thought they were neglected by the railroads in the matter of branch lines, the farmers built lines themselves. This has happened both in the northern and southern parts of the state. There may not be carefully ballasted roadbeds and shining varnished cars and huge locomotives, but these lines are in daily operation.

One conspicuous example is the Shelby County railroad, which farmers' money built from Shelby, Mo., to the inland county seat, Shelbyville. The eight miles to Shelbyville is covered behind an engine that used to run on the elevated lines in New York city before electricity's era. The coaches are somewhat battered, too. But every day since the opening of the road, Jan. 1, 1908, Shelbyville has thanked that line for multiplied instances of prosperity.

The city has become a shipping point for all the farming district around; every store around the town square has been

rented and others built; and in a number of instances real estate values more than doubled. A local newspaper editor, who was a leader in the booming of the road, is president. The passenger train is laughingly referred to as "The Corn Tassel Pilgrim."

Southern Missouri—and what is more remarkable, a hilly portion of the Ozark district—has seen a similar wonder worked by the Mansfield-Ava line. The right of way is 15 miles of snake-like twists, with humps that remind the traveler something of the scenic railways of the amusement parks—this with real scenery. The engine is a mountain type, with a funnel like the engines in civil war days, and with every one of its eight wheels a driver. An idea of the effect it has had on Ava (another of those inland county seat towns) may be got from the fact that land values since the railroad has been running have gained from 100 to 400 per cent. This increase in values in Ava has come all in a single year.

The original charter mentions, among its objects, "above all . . . to promote friendship and union" among its members. The Harvard chapter is fortunate in holding its elections so early in the year that the members can enjoy, while undergraduates, a very delightful life. In the room in Memorial Hall, granted to the society by the corporation, and comfortably furnished by the generosity of some of the graduate members, the undergraduates hold weekly dinners; a few weeks ago a similar set of dinners was instituted for recent graduates.

GREAT POEM WRONGLY ATTRIBUTED

"Rest," Credited to Goethe, Really Written by John Sullivan Dwight, Who Has Done Much for Music in New England.

AMONG the many valuable poems that stand nearly or quite alone as to authorship, there is one that ranks high as a clear expression of liberating and constructive thought, and that from year to year, in spite of clear evidence for any who are willing to be informed, is ascribed to an author who never could have seen it, and the honor of it denied to the rightful hand.

Who has not seen verses beginning with the stanza:
Sweet is the pleasure
Itself cannot spoil!
Is not true leisure
One with true toil?

Sometimes they are spoken of as a translation from Goethe, and upon both occasions many searches have been made through the works of the great German for the original. Goethe might have written them; they are superior to some of his very uneven short poems.

But the fact is that they were the utterance of a Boston man—John Sullivan Dwight—for many years the musical autocrat of New England. It would seem to be time that this beautiful poem were fixed in its entirety in its proper place. The generation that has come up within 20 years may ask, "What, then, can you tell us of John Sullivan Dwight?" And there is much in his life and work worthy of remembrance.

Dwight Born in Boston

He was born in Boston in 1813 and from a child was devoted to the piano and the flute and to a study of the meanings of music. With him, however, the love of music did not mean inaptitude for literature, but the two went hand in hand. As a boy at the Latin school he is said to have taken prizes "whenever there were any to take," and later in Harvard College and the divinity school he sustained good rank as a student.

Poetic literature and music—these were his loves; but instead of writing much poetry or composing notable music, the whole wealth of his artistic gift passed eventually into a life work by which he made both poetry and music better understood, and more affectionately cultivated in his own country.

In youth he was ordained a Unitarian minister, and was settled over a society at Northampton. Within a year, however, he withdrew, and never preached again.

It is interesting to note that one of the points on which his thought diverged from the current belief was similar to Emerson's position—that prayer, being the direct and intimate communion of the individual with God was too sacred to be placed at the bidding of self-assertion and that public audible prayer was at all times open to the danger of insincerity. His deeply religious nature found little expression in speech after he left the pulpit, but it still molded his life.

German Poems Translated

In 1838 he issued a volume of translations called "Select Minor Poems from Goethe and Schiller." The greater part of the work was his own, and what was otherwise had the translators' names appended. Dwight was versed in German poetical culture and brought to the translator's task rare powers of poetic sensibility.

A translator of poetry must be a poet himself in feeling if the translation is to be anything more than a substitution of words and idioms from which the high soul has fled; in the handling; and it was just this ethereal quality that Dwight succeeded in retaining; while his valuable notes entered upon a field that was then almost untrodden by English-speaking readers. Carlyle, to whom the work was dedicated, said, "I have heard from no English writer whatever so much truth as you write in these notes about Goethe."

In 1840, when the Dial was begun—that magazine of brief career whose list of contributors is studded with so many star names—Dwight contributed to the first number an essay called "The Religion of Beauty." To this was added the poem which has been mentioned and which had previously appeared in The Christian Register. There were seven stanzas; those most often quoted being taken out of the body of the poem, and the whole was signed "D."

Essay Too Vague

The essay is a vague affair, and as it is said to have been preached as a sermon originally, furnishes evidence that Dwight was not the stuff of which inspired preachers are made. His friend George Ripley wrote him:

"I like your 'Rest'—(the poem). . . . It is an exquisite expression of a noble and true thought. . . . I do not fancy 'The Religion of Beauty' as much as I expected to do. Almost every sentence promises something better than we get, and the sum total is a feeling of disappointment. Do give us some truly artistic product. Your beautiful improvisations are a sin against your soul." He goes on to prophesy that unless Dwight repents and mends his ways he will be found wanting when posterity makes up its judgments.

Dwight never mended his ways in this respect, and it looks as if Ripley's augury had been fulfilled. For as an essayist his work is practically obliterated, except—and this is the large exception which saves him after all high up in the ranks of literary benefactors—except when he undertook the literary interpretation of music. This was his appointed

work, and he began it at a time when Boston, and indeed the whole country, needed just such a mediator between musical art and the intellectual life. His gift in this province was early proved by an unsigned article in the same Dial, on "The Concerts of the Last Winter."

Dwight Helped Boston

Here where the literary style is the handmaid of music he writes with depth of purpose, logically, convincingly. Can it be that anything written upon this subject in 1840 has present use? Perhaps few recognize what John Sullivan Dwight was to Boston, and how much of its musical reputation it owes to him. Compare then his words with what has come to pass. Doubtless he was correct in saying at that time:

"We cannot flatter ourselves that we are, or shall be for years to come, a musical people. The devoted lover of the art is only beginning to be counted and recognized as one better than an idler. He must still be apologizing to his incredulous practical neighbors for the heavenly influence that haunts him."

merged in the multitude, or it is sublime of the soul alone with God."

Now this was meant for strong men to the American public in 1840, and to no one is the change and progress so largely due as to its writer, who opened the door for the active efforts of public-spirited citizens that have given Boston the musical opportunity and the degree of appreciation that it enjoys. Witness his last sentence, "A repeated performance of 'The Messiah' as good as the two given last winter, would do more to bring out the latent musical taste of the people than anything else, unless it were a very perfect opera, which we cannot have."

Dwight at Brook Farm

Soon after leaving the pulpit, Dwight became associated with the Brook Farm Community, of which he was from his entrance a prominent member. Here he taught Latin and music, coming in from hoeing corn to give piano lessons, in accordance with the purpose of the association to place all kinds of work upon the same honorable basis. He was for three years editor of the Harbinger, the

... REST ...

Poem by John Sullivan Dwight as It Appeared in First Number of Dial, July, 1840

I.
Sweet is the pleasure
Itself cannot spoil!
Is not true leisure
One with true toil?

II.
Thou that would'st taste it,
Still do thy best;
Use it, not waste it,
Else 'tis no rest.

III.
Would'st behold beauty
Near thee? All 'round?
Only hath duty
Such a sight found.

VII.
'Tis loving and serving
The Highest and Best!
'Tis Onwards! unswerving
And that is true rest.

IV.
Rest is not quitting
The busy career;
Rest is the fitting
Of self to one's sphere.

V.
'Tis the brook's motion
Clear without strife,
Fleeing to ocean
After this life.

VI.
Deeper devotion
Nowhere hath knelt;
Fuller emotion
Hearts never felt.

He does not live in a genial atmosphere of music, but in the cold east wind of utility, and meets few who will acknowledge that what he loves has anything to do with life. Still we are confident we feel progress."

He saw that the time for a forward movement had come:

"Handel should be heard more, and Haydn and Mozart and Beethoven. We should be taught the same reverence for Bach and Handel, as for Homer, and having felt the spell of their harmonies upon us, should glow at the mention of their names. Every opportunity of hearing good music is to be hailed as an angel's visit in our community."

Cause of Music Helped

Writing at a time when he truthfully said, "The Messiah" was brought out this winter for the first time in a manner which made it felt, and conveyed some idea or presentment of its true grandeur, depth and beauty—the impetus he gave to this musical awakening that his prophet sense felt to be dawning, may be inferred from what he says of its frequent presentation through many years has been one of the most educational influences Boston has known. The passage is a remarkable one and too golden-tongued to be allowed to lapse into the realm of forgotten things.

"Handel seems to have monopolized the one subject for an oratorio—humanity's anticipation of a Messiah. This properly is the one theme of all pure music, this is the mysterious promise which it whispers, this is the hope with which it fills us as the tones seem to fall from the blue sky. . . . Music is the aspiration, the yearning of the heart to the Infinite. It is the prayer of faith which has no weakness, no fear in it. It delivers us from our actual bondage, it brings us up above our accidents, and waxes us on waves of melody to the heart's ideal home. This longing of the human life, and in which all know how to sympathize, has secured its most perfect historical form in the Jewish expectation of a Messiah. The prediction and coming of Jesus stands a type for ever of the divine restlessness, the prophetic yearning at the heart of humanity."

Tribute to Handel

"Has any poet found words for this feeling to match with those of the psalmist and the prophets of old? With wonderful genius Handel culled out the noblest of these grand sentences and constructed them into a complete and epic unity. . . . In 'The Messiah' the words seem one with the music, but contain in themselves seeds of inexhaustible harmonies and melodies. . . . Its choruses are the voice of all humanity. Its songs are the communion of the solitary soul with the Infinite. But there is no duet or trio in it; no talking of individual with individual. Either it is the sublime of the soul

community paper, and lectured upon music, besides carrying on clubs for the study of classical music. These clubs were continued after he left Brook Farm and did work of a kind unknown before in America.

In 1852 he founded, in Boston, Dwight's Journal of Music, which for nearly 30 years was authority in all musical matters. Into its columns he poured the wealth of his combined musical and literary gifts, regardless whether it sustained him financially or left him to find his reward in having been true to his highest ideals. His articles on the history of music in Boston as they appeared during these years, in this and other magazines, constitute an admirable survey of the musical development of the city, and will one day be indispensable material to the chronicler.

It was in the twin loves of his heart, literature and music, that a similarity of limitation showed itself, which found concrete illustration in his attitude toward Emerson and Wagner. There was that in Emerson's writing that he never quite grasped. He admired Emerson's genius and command of lofty thought, but was not far enough along on the road toward recognition of essential spirituality to comprehend Emerson's austere conclusions.

Emerson Not Grasped

"Alas," he writes, reviewing Emerson's earlier poems, "it is cold beauty; they yield no warmth, although they brace and invigorate you like December air; they shine aloft, serene, august, resplendent like Orion on a frosty night."

They counsel loneliness, and call that true life." The counterpart to this attitude is found in the musical sphere in his apparently honest inability to enjoy or profit by Wagner's music. With the rising of Wagner's star, Dwight's influence as a musical critic waned. Faithfully and with illumination he had done the work of one important period. With the new period of Wagnerian music he could not ally himself.

"Lacking the genius to make the old seem new, we candidly confess that what now challenges the world as new in music fails to stir us to the same depths of soul and feeling that the old masters did and doubtless always will. Startling as the new composers are, and novel, curious, brilliant, beautiful at times, they do not inspire us as we have been inspired before and do not bring us nearer the proclaiming of the new gospel." Having educated the people to that point of intellectual taste in music where they could accept and enjoy Wagner and his group, he could lead them no further—"we are not ordained their prophet"—and from this he retired into an honored background as one whose noble work draws to a close.

His Work Well Done

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MINNESOTA SCHOOL PUPILS IN A COUNTY EDUCATION CONTEST

HASTINGS, Minn.—Public school pupils of Dakota county, Minn., 100 strong, are competing at the high school auditorium in this city, today in a county contest in the "three R's" with one of the R's left out and spelling substituted. It is the nineteenth annual competition of the Dakota County Educational Association, the oldest county organization of school teachers in Minnesota, and is the only one of its kind held in the state.

The idea of holding an annual competition originated in 1891. The project gained immediate popularity, and the first contest was a success, as each one since has been. The plan was to institute a friendly rivalry between the schools, grade, rural and high, in which the teachers who form the association work.

"It accomplished that purpose in its first year, and has ever since," said C. W. Meyer, county superintendent. "Teachers all over the county tell me that nothing is so inspiring to a boy's or girl's ambition as a banner for winning a contest in one of the two divisions into which we divide the pupils in this competition."

Every school, graded or rural, makes it a point to have at least one pupil in each contest. Not more than three are allowed to one school. The contestants are divided into two divisions in the arithmetic contest, the first being composed of the fourth, fifth and sixth grades, and the second of the seventh and eighth grades. A list of five problems is provided for each division, each contestant is given a printed list, and then passes to the blackboard, where a reasonable time is given for a solution.

The first division is given problems in fractions and the second problems in percentage. Judgment is passed, not only on accuracy, but each pupil is pretty sure to be able of solving the hardest problem—but also on neatness, correct statement and rapidity.

In reading the same rules of division hold good, and the requirements are expression, pronunciation and position of the body.

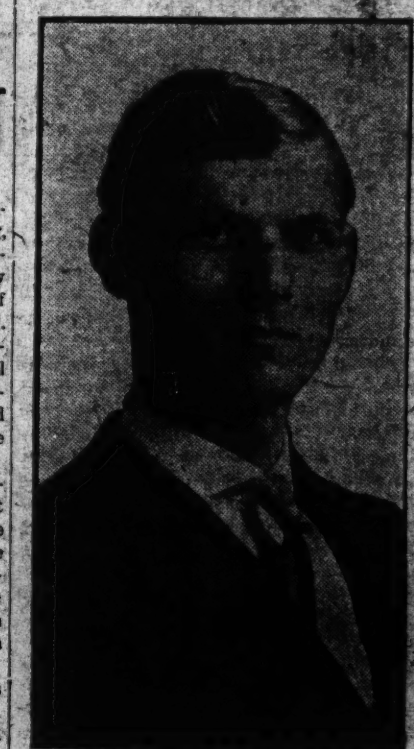
In spelling the first division is composed of one pupil from each rural or semi-graded school, and the second division of pupils from any public school of cities or villages of Dakota county maintaining a high or graded school, not more than three from a school. The contestants spell down in the old-fashioned manner.

The contest outranks the commencement exercises throughout the county, because each student in the schools above the fourth grade is eligible here. Among those present today was C. F. Staples, member of the state railroad and warehouse commission, who is president of the school board section of the Dakota county association. The judges were C. C. Swain, county superintendent of Goodhue county; J. F. Lawson, county superintendent of Washington county, and Mrs. George Becker of Hastings, a former school teacher.

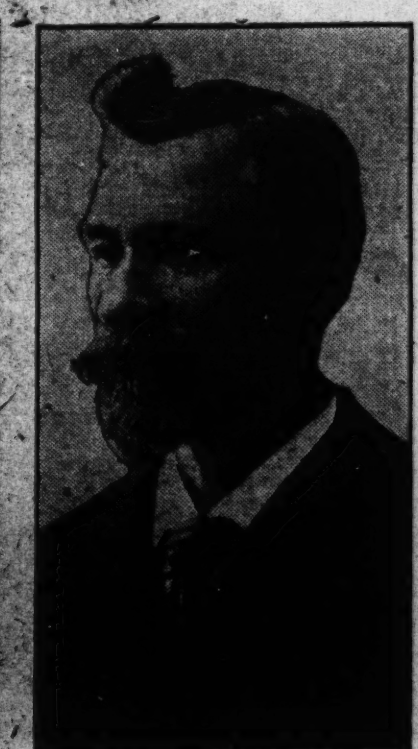
The winners of banners which have been offered in the years since the association was started show great interest taken in the contests by the rural schools, which have carried off many of the prizes, especially in late years. Two banners were won last year by the school of rural district No. 104, in Egan township; one adorns the room of district school No. 22 in Rosemount township; one is held by the Farmington high school and two by the South St. Paul schools.

The contest follows the annual meeting of the Dakota County Educational Association, all the teachers staying over Saturday afternoon to cheer their proteges on. The officers and directing heads of the association are L. L. Sloniger, city superintendent of the Hastings schools; president, and Miss Josephine Rader, principal of the South Park schools, secretary.

HASTINGS SCHOOL CONTEST LEADERS



L. L. SLONIGER.
City superintendent of the Hastings Railroad and warehouse commissioner of Minnesota.



C. F. STAPLES.
Member of the state railroad and warehouse commission, who is president of the school board section of the Dakota county association.

posed of one pupil from each rural or semi-graded school, and the second division of pupils from any public school of cities or villages of Dakota county maintaining a high or graded school, not more than three from a school. The contestants spell down in the old-fashioned manner.

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DEMURRERS LOST IN BATHTUB CASES

DETROIT—The demurrer entered by the individual defendants in the criminal suit of the government against the so-called bathtub trust was overruled Friday in an opinion by Judge Dennison of Grand Rapids, which was filed in the federal court.

The formal order overruling the demurrer was immediately issued by Judge Swan of the local court, at the request of Judge Dennison. Judge Swan did not fix a date for the appearance of the defendants in court at the request of Stevenson, Carpenter & Butzel of Detroit, their attorneys, who announced that within a few days they will present another pleading.

NEW BOAT ON COAST ROUTE.

LOS ANGELES—Owing to the steadily increasing amount of passenger and freight traffic by water between Los Angeles, Portland and Seattle, the steamer Port Bragg, recently built in San Francisco has been pressed into the service of the West Coast Steamship Company.

been offered in the years since the association was started show great interest taken in the contests by the rural schools, which have carried off many of the prizes, especially in late years. Two banners were won last year by the school of rural district No. 104, in Egan township; one adorns the room of district school No. 22 in Rosemount township; one is held by the Farmington high school and two by the South St. Paul schools.

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GRAND JURY FINDS 216 INDICTMENTS

DANVILLE, Ill.—The Vermilion county grand jury which has been investigating charges of election irregularities made a partial return Friday afternoon to Judge Kimbrough, who received a batch of 216 indictments that had been voted.

The names of the persons and the charges on which they were indicted were not given out and will not be made public until bench warrants have been issued and served.

TO BE ENCOURAGED SMALL ESTATES

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—The land policy of the government was announced by the Hon. N. R. W. Nielsen, minister of lands, recently. He pointed out that the main features will be encouragement of small estates, and the prevention of the further accumulation of large quantities of land by individuals. The repurchasing of large estates would continue and, following the example of Canada, the land would be opened up for local settlers and immigrants by means of railways.

ELECTRICITY FROM M'CALLS FERRY FOR PHILADELPHIA MILLS

PHILADELPHIA—The North American reports the consummation of a deal which means the ultimate merger of a number of trolley lines into one system that will establish connection between Pequea, Lancaster, Quarryville, McCall's Ferry, Oxford, West Grove and other contiguous points in Pennsylvania and this city, and which, it is asserted, provides the means of bringing into Philadelphia for commercial use the power generated by the damming of the Susquehanna river at McCall's Ferry.

The announcement was made by George B. Atlee of George B. Atlee & Co., bankers, at South Fourth street. He has been quietly at work for months acquiring trolley properties and rights of way, either through purchase or transportation agreements, with the purpose of getting the electric power for their operation from the McCall's Ferry plant, and making that power a commercial possibility for traction and manufacturing concerns in this city.

"I have succeeded in my plans," said Mr. Atlee recently, "and over the right of way at my disposal I can bring this power into Philadelphia and offer it to traction or manufacturing concerns or to the city at a much less cost than they can manufacture their electric current with a steam plant."

The scheme of harnessing the immense power of the Susquehanna river, which drains 27,000 square miles of territory, by building a great dam across the river at McCall's Ferry, a few miles north of Rising Sun, was conceived with the ultimate object of utilizing the energy thus stored up to furnish electric power to Philadelphia, Baltimore, Wilmington, Chester, York and Lancaster, Pa.

The dam was completed last fall at a cost of \$10,000,000 and is the second largest in the world. It is 6 miles long, 1 1/2 miles wide and 60 feet high.

Its potential energy has been figured at 100,000 horsepower, but thus far it has developed 20,000 horsepower. In October of last year the plant began to furnish power to Baltimore, and for several months negotiations have been in progress to supply Lancaster.

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NOTES OF THE STUDIO

Miss Katherine Hunt, singer of children's songs, has recently returned from New York, where she filled three engagements at Mrs. O. H. P. Belmont's and two at Mrs. Gardner Clarke Bartlett's studio.

On Thursday evening the Westland India quartet gave a concert in the parish house, Hingham. Solo numbers were given from "Carmen," "Bohème," "Samson and Delilah."

A piano and cello recital was given

recently in the music room of the Lafayette Hotel, Portland, Me., by Misses Marion Lina Turis and Miss Virginia Stiekney, both of whom have played in this city. The sonata of Stojowski was included with a group of Chopin pieces and a suite by Popper.

E. P. KNIGHT PASSES ON.
Emerson P. Knight, a grain broker, passed on late Friday. Mr. Knight resided at 4 Haviland street, Boston. He was well known in Masonic circles.

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MASSENET'S 'MANON' MORE POPULAR

Opera Based on Prevost's Romance Helped Into Place It Now Occupies in American Regard Through Mme. Melba's Singing.

MASSENET went to Vienna in 1892 to conduct the one hundredth performance of his opera comique, "Manon," and also to lend his oratorio, "Marie Magdalene." Van Dyck, the Belgian tenor, had been the first Des Grieux at Vienna; but Boston claimed him at that moment and he cabled to Vienna "Remembrance" and regrets from the first Des Grieux.

MasseNET led the church scene in the opera and acclamation of widest public approval, with wreaths and gifts, was showered upon him. He led all the oratorio, and during this work was greatly surprised when the order of the "Ehrenzeichen" was conferred upon him at the command of the Emperor. This is an order founded by Franz Josef in 1857 and is bestowed only for artistic merit of the very highest rank. Before MasseNET only Brahms, Verdi and Dvorak among musicians had received it.

When "Manon" was first heard in New York it scored only a slight success, in spite of Jean De Resque's splendid Des Grieux. Sibel Sanderson's Manon was not convincing in the big house, and the whole work seemed slight. Indeed, it was composed for the perfection of the Paris Opera Comique.

But next year Melba sang it and gave it the benefit of full-throated song to enhance its fluent grace and adroit felicity. The work of Massenet as Lescat with Plankton as the father broadened the whole effect of the music and De Resque's business was no longer out of place.

There were discovered unsuspected depths and intimations of beauty and power, which only a delicate charm had been felt before. But Melba outdid her self here in executing the part. One critic found that for the first time she made him feel the character she was portraying. Her voice was colored to suit every moment—longing and regretful when she leaves her simple home with Des Grieux; reproachful, caressing, fervently appealing, when she wins him back to her at St. Sulpice; recklessly gay in the park scene; piteous in its wistful recalling of past joys at the end.

Melba Most Convincing

She is timid in coquetry with Lescat, her cousin, and recklessly delighted in beginning her escapade with Des Grieux; she lets her soft tenderness for him shine through the veil of her hard joy in finding herself a very queen of the underworld. She is simple and sincere in her farewell to her household things, making a sly, fatuous scene compelling; she is nervously gay and exultant in her by-play when Des Grieux wins at cards—or so said the man who judged of her in this, probably her greatest role, at her first performance in New York.

When "Manon" was sung in German at the Royal theater in Berlin in 1903 it was only slightly approved, in spite of the modified text. Dr. Karl Muck conducted and Geraldine Farrar sang.

Of the libretto the French score says in a long descriptive preface that it is named "Manon," not "Manon Lescat," as if the authors of the libretto wished thus to declare their freedom to modify the outline of Prevost's romance at pleasure. But this version seems to have followed the original story much more in detail than the one of Puccini's libretto has done. Except for making Lescat Manon's cousin instead of her brother and showing Des Grieux as the associate of gay Parisian folk instead of the youth on his way to a religious seminary, the French libretto seems to have wrought out most of the points of Prevost's searching tale—again with the exception of the very close, which puts Manon's passing before her exile instead of just after it.

Story Opens at Amiens

The story opens in the courtyard at Amiens where the three Frenchmen, accompanied by several actresses, are making merry. Lescat is here waiting for his little cousin whom he is to conduct to a school. The coach enters and the young, gay child, Manon, descends. The gay young man notes her and proceeds to scrape acquaintance while Lescat is drinking with his comrades. He comes forth long enough to bid Manon be a good girl and wait for him quietly and sings her a rollicking song.

The men talk to her of Paris and the jewels and joys of the gay capital. She looks longingly at the splendor of the other women. Covetousness, which is the keynote of her character in the Prevost romance, is skilfully hidden by the librettists here. She is made to show only a natural girlish desire for pretty things. Then Manon and Des Grieux discover their penchant for each other and proceed to run away to Paris, using the carriage of De Morfontaine. They mean to be married, but they must first get the consent of the young man's father.

The next scene shows them in the simple rooms where they wait to hear from the father. One of the charming bits of the music is the duet where the two read aloud alternately the letter he has written about her to his father. Freshly Lescat comes in, avowingly around and demanding reparation for the honor of his family. He really knows Des Grieux's good faith, but meantime has discovered that De Morfontaine, fabulously rich, also wants Manon.

Riches Her Choice

The girl is persuaded that the riches are worth more than the love and she keeps silent until the agent of Des Grieux's father comes to arrest him. In the story her capricious and unfaithful attitude, but in the opera she is made to appear under some strong influence against which she cannot struggle and

which temporarily overclouds her love for Des Grieux.

The third act opens on the scene of a brilliant fête at Cours de la Reine. Manon is living in luxury, and she enters to sing a bravura air which ends on high D and is sufficiently interesting if it only tones in with the rest of the work.

Here comes a scene between Manon and the father of Des Grieux, from whom she learns that the son to console himself is preparing to take orders at St. Sulpice. Her memories of him are aroused, and she resolves to win him back. The next act shows her at St. Sulpice in the visitors' room, where she meets Des Grieux. At first he denies her, but in the end she conquers and he goes with her.

The fourth act finds them at a low gaming house, where Des Grieux is playing at his bidding, to win the money she needs. Lescat, unknown to Des Grieux, stacks his cards in order that he may surely win, and De Morfontaine discovers the fraud. The latter rushes out vowing vengeance, and presently, after a knocking at the door has scattered the gay company, the Count Des Grieux comes in with officers and arrests both his son and Manon.

The last act shows Manon en route to be deported from Havre to Louisiana. Des Grieux and Lescat succeed in bribing the soldiers to allow her to escape, but in a scene with her lover she passes away, worn out by the shame and disappointments of her brief career.

Music Is Criticized

The opera had its first performance at Paris in 1884. During the same year London heard it and the Saturday Review's critic wrote somewhat in the following strain:

The libretto was found to be one of the most remarkable opera books before the public, and the authors, Henri Meilhac and Philippe Gille, were applauded for their good poetry and the simple speech. There was, however, a fatiguing alternation of piano and forte in the orchestra which seemed contrary to Massenet's usual suave grace.

The reviewer found that Massenet had tried to do away with the old-fashioned Italian division of the score into solos, duos and trios, but that these insisted on cropping out in spite of him. The chief new device of the work was the accompanying of the spoken dialogue (whence it is opera comique, we remember, and not grand opera) with orchestral music. The Review remarks that this device was alone employed by Mozart in "Zaide." It is in some of these passages that Massenet makes his happiest effects.

Manon's air in the first scene, "Ah, Mon Cousin, Excusez-Moi," follows her throughout the work and is charming and thoroughly in character. The scene between Manon and Des Grieux was "fresh and original" to the critic of 1884, though the use of the bassoon in the accompaniment made it rather noisy and "unnecessarily complicated."

Air Is Remindful

The music at the beginning of the second act (in Paris) reminds one of the "Fête de la Reine." Massenet's great success until this work, and yet here are the most striking numbers of this work. The delicate melody which follows just after Manon has read the letter, with its accompaniment of horns and harps, is admirable and an excellent example of what Massenet does best. But instantly, with the entrance of Lescat, comes another of the violent contrasts which the London critic reprehended, today doubtless having nothing of shock nor surplus of sound, so have the composers assaulted our ears in the past 30 years.

Manon's song, "Adieu, Notre Petit Table," is agreed by everybody to be mere bathos, but there is some dramatic force where Des Grieux is carried off.

The "Fête Populaire" at the beginning of the third act is brilliant in the score, though still reminiscent, according to London judgment, of the "Fête de la Reine." Manon's bravura air, "Je Marche sur Tous les Chemins" has already been noted. Here Massenet spoils his score, the Londoner thought, with the over-use of brass and cymbals. The fourth act has the scene at St. Sulpice and opens with an elaborate chorus to prove Massenet's power in counterpoint. The scene between Des Grieux and Manon here is dexterous, but not convincing. Indeed, Massenet is never emotional or inspirational, but rather elegant and suavely correct.

Berlioz Is Ape'd

The fifth act shows the Hotel Transylvanie and again the instruments of percussion seemed intolerably insistent in 1884, the cymbals hardly still for a moment. This mistake apes Berlioz at his worst, thought the London judge—but not a word was said about Wagner.

Manon has here a taking waltz song with her friends. The rest of the work is well wrought out to a dramatic climax with little of individual song that is salient. In general the critic held that Massenet's use of brass is bad and that the work as a spectacle is one of the great successes of recent years. The New York critic found that the opera stood for felicitous blending of lyric beauty with dramatic potency, for the melodious lightness of the opera comique with the deeper appeal of tragedy.

The story of Manon Lescat had already been set by Auber and sung on the Paris stage in 1858. Halévy even made a ballet out of it; the scenario by Scribe, as Manon might as well express the frivolity and inconsequence of her nature by a prouette as by a roudade. Puccini

showed courage in setting the same story again in an opera as soon as 1894.

Puccini's Opera Simpler

Puccini shows the rich Geronte and Des Grieux, both in love, with Manon in the first scene. The second act shows her with Geronte, living in luxury. Des Grieux comes in; she wins his forgiveness and packs up her jewels ready to fly with him. Geronte, however, causes her arrest. The last act shows the departure for Louisiana, with a company of unfortunate women being sent into exile. On the stage are 150 people. Des Grieux begs to be allowed to go with Manon into exile and is permitted to do so. The final scene shows the two in a desert near the city of New Orleans. She perishes of hunger and thirst and he falls senseless beside her.

The Puccini music is everywhere melodious and there is perhaps no sweeter air in all his operas than "In Quelle Triste Morbide" where she sings of that humble dwelling of the past where love abode with her. This work is in the most melodious vein of the master and his love music throughout has that quality of conviction and fervor which Massenet lacks. Indeed, the comparative simplicity of the plot as Puccini has outlined it gives perhaps greater human interest to this story than the elaborated story of Massenet. The French opera reminds one at various points of "Traviata," while the Italian version has more of the naked verisimilitude of the original tale.

MUSIC NOTES

Edmond Clement, the French tenor, who makes his first appearance at the Boston opera house as Chevalier Des Grieux in Massenet's "Manon," Wednesday evening, Feb. 15, has sung at the opera houses in Paris and at the opera houses of Monte Carlo and Brussels. Last year he was a member of the opera comique division of the Metropolitan Opera Company of New York. This year he has assisted in the opera season at Montreal. If the Metropolitan managers resume in 1911-12 their venture in French opera comique at the New Theater, Mr. Clement, it is said, will be one of their artists.

Walter Damrosch comes to the Boston opera house Thursday evening, Feb. 23, with the New York Symphony orchestra to furnish the music for Miss Isadora Duncan's program of "Wagnerian and Bach dance interpretations." The music includes the "Rachmaninov" Rhapsody, the flower girl's dance from "Parsifal," and the dances of the apprentices from "Meistersinger."

George Proctor, pianist, who has recently returned from a concert trip in the South, gives a recital in Fenway Court, Thursday afternoon, Feb. 16, at 3 o'clock. Mr. Proctor's program is as follows: Bach, gigue, saraband, gavotte; Chopin, sonata, op. 35; Brahms, rhapsody in G minor; Rachmaninov, serenade; Scambiati, toccata; Debussy, "Reflets dans l'eau," "Poissans d'Or"; Strauss-Tausig, waltz.

The Longy Club gives its second concert in Chickering hall Monday evening, Feb. 13, with the following program: Leon Moreau, nocturne; D. Scarlati, pastorale and Capriccio; P. Dukas, villanelle for horn and piano; Handel, sonata for oboe and bassoon; C. Debussy, rhapsody for clarinet and piano; Gouvy, octet for flute, oboe, clarinet, horn, bassoons.

The Kneisel quartet will give its final concert of the season in Chickering hall Tuesday evening, Feb. 21. Carlo Buonici, the pianist, will assist in the performance of Schubert's A-major quintet "The Trout."

A quartet by Frederick A. Stock, director of the Chicago orchestra, will be played for the first time here in its entirety. The scherzo, which is the second movement of the quartet, has been heard in Boston. This work was completed about 12 years ago.

Mr. Willeke, the cellist of the quartet, will play the Bach D-major sonata for cello, unaccompanied. Two movements of Regner's E-flat quartet, which has proved popular here, will complete the program.

Ferruccio Busoni gives a piano recital in Jordan hall Tuesday afternoon, Feb. 28. He will play a program of Chopin and Liszt pieces.

At the celebration in Berlin next fall, in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Liszt, Mr. Busoni is to play, in a series of six concerts, all the compositions that Liszt wrote for the piano.

Mischel Elman announces a second violin recital in Symphony hall Saturday afternoon, March 4. The Symphony hall managers reserve on mail order tickets for this concert and for all their concerts that are announced long in advance.

Steinert hall announcements include the following:
Piano recital by Mme. Helen Hopekirk Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 22, at 3 o'clock.

Piano recital by Mme. Marie von Unschuld Monday afternoon, Feb. 27, at 3 o'clock.
Concert by the Carolyn Belcher string quartet, assisted by Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, Thursday evening, March 2, at 8 o'clock.

MUSIC IN BOSTON

OPERATIO composition thrives in Italy, Germany and France, because there exists in those countries an irrepressible national desire for musical self expression. Operatic interpretation thrives in Milan, Dresden and Paris, be-

Humphrey as organist, and Mrs. Alice Huston Stevens, soprano, as soloist.

Verdi's "Requiem" will be presented by the Handel and Haydn Society Sunday evening, Feb. 12, at 7:30, in Symphony hall. Miss Alma Gluck, Mme. Schumann-Heink, George Hamlin and Clifford Cairns are the solo quartet, Emil Mollenhauer the conductor.

George Copeland gives his recital of French and Spanish piano pieces at Chickering hall Tuesday evening, Feb. 14. His program includes music by Debussy that is new to the Boston concert public.

The Hoffmann quartet gives two chamber concerts in Jacob Slesper hall on the evenings of Feb. 17 and March 23. The program of Friday evening, Feb. 17, includes a new suite by Glazunov, the D-flat major quartet of Dohnanyi, and the F minor piano quintet of Cesar Franck. The assisting artist is Felix Fox.

The Flonzaley string quartet gives its third concert in Chickering hall Thursday evening, Feb. 23. The quartet in F major by Beethoven, a sonata for two violins by J. Marie Leclair, and the Dvorak quartet in F major, constitute the program.

AMUSEMENTS

Boston Opera House

HENRY RUSSELL, Managing Director
Regular Prices \$1.00, \$2.00, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00.

Tonight at 8, at popular prices, from 50c to \$2.50, LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. Vines, Lintow, G. Fisher; MM. Constantino, Polse, Strocchio, Perla, Giaccone, Cond. Morassout.

Monday, Feb. 13, at 8, LA GIOCONDA. MM. Nordica, Lassus, Leveroni; MM. Constantino, Ballingot, Martouze, Polse, Strocchio, Cond. Conti.

Wednesday, Feb. 15, at 8, MANON. MM. Ade, Strocchio, Roberts, De Lievin; MM. Nordica, Lassus, Leveroni; MM. Constantino, Ballingot, Martouze, Polse, Strocchio, Cond. Conti.

Friday, Feb. 17, at 8, TOSCA. MM. Ade, G. Fisher; MM. Nordica, Lassus, Leveroni; MM. Constantino, Ballingot, Martouze, Polse, Strocchio, Cond. Conti.

Saturday, Feb. 18, at 8, at popular prices, from 50c to \$2.50, THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEEDS. The performance will be repeated on Sat. Mat. Feb. 18, at 2, preceded by L'ENFANT PRODIGE.

Sat. Eve., Feb. 18, at 8, at popular prices, from 50c to \$2.50, THE GIRL OF THE GOLDEN WEEDS. The performance will be repeated on Sat. Mat. Feb. 18, at 2, preceded by L'ENFANT PRODIGE.

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

WINTHROP.

At the quarterly meeting of First Methodist church, the pastor, the Rev. James F. Allen, was unanimously asked to return to the church for another year. These officers were elected: Trustees, Dr. Orville E. Johnson, H. F. Rich, A. C. Thompson, G. H. Mitchell, David Floyd, J. L. Kelso, J. S. Carr, Joseph I. Newton, stewards, A. M. Capen, W. G. Grant, J. E. Joyce, Benjamin Knudsen, H. W. Floyd, F. W. Hall, F. H. Gunn, Joseph Belcher, J. B. Johnson, L. E. Smith, A. L. Baker, Stewart Brennan; treasurer, W. G. Grant; class leader, J. E. Joyce; children's class leader, Mrs. A. L. Baker; superintendent of Sunday school, H. F. Rich; assistant superintendent, Mrs. Gamaliel Rich; president, Mrs. J. W. Callard; president Ladies Social Union, Miss Anna S. Newton; president Epworth League, John E. Knudsen; superintendent Epworth League, Mrs. A. C. Thompson.

REVERE.

Lincoln day will be observed in the Trinity Congregational church Sunday by an address to the children in the morning by Mr. Cary of G. A. R. post of Lynn and in the evening by a graduate of Fiske University. There will be special music at both services.

The Rev. Nelson B. Burbank, pastor of First Baptist church, will preach Sunday in the Horace Memorial church in Chelsea.

A Valentine party will be given in the town hall Tuesday evening.

EVERETT.

The school committee has decided not to abolish the ninth grade grammar school graduations and each of the ninth grade rooms in the city will furnish two of the graduation numbers.

Home day was observed by the Friday Club in Whitier hall. Mrs. Hughes read a paper on the Panama canal and Mrs. Otis on the Philippines. Mrs. Clara M. Gardiner was soloist.

The eleventh annual dinner of the Marshall Club will be held Thursday. Senator Nash of Plymouth will be the principal speaker.

WALTHAM.

Ladies Missionary Circle of Beth Eden Baptist church has elected: President, Mrs. M. E. Hill; vice-president, Mrs. David A. S. Barker; secretary, Mrs. George S. Pond; treasurer, Mrs. C. J. Olney, Jr.

President Mellen of the Boston & Maine will be invited to attend the grade crossing abolition hearing in the city hall Feb. 18.

MALDEN.

Stirling lodge of Masons worked the first degree on nine candidates Friday evening. The second degree will be worked on 12 candidates at the next meeting.

Middlesex lodge of Odd Fellows will hold its annual ladies night Feb. 22.

Mayor Fall has appointed John H. Cosgrove registrar of voters for three years and Fred T. A. McLeod park commissioner for five years.

EAST LEXINGTON.

The Follen Church Alliance will hold a parish supper in the church once a month.

The Young People's Guild of the Follen church has elected: President, the Rev. Isaiah P. Quimby, pastor; vice-president, Miss Lois Page; secretary and treasurer, Beatrice Stoney; executive committee, Francis Cobb, Miss Nellie K. Thayer and Miss Beatrice Stoney. The guild will meet Sunday evening in the church.

CHELSEA.

Mrs. Harriet E. Bigelow of the Y. M. C. A. auxiliary, who has charge of the supper served to the workers in the membership campaign, will be assisted this evening by Mrs. Edith Scott, Mrs. Jennie Ayerill, Mrs. Mary Pollard, Mrs. Augusta Crane, Miss Winifred Pearl. Other ladies who will have charge of supper are Mrs. G. I. M. Hayes, Mrs. G. T. Butterfield and Mrs. Rounds.

The Rev. W. W. Harris, pastor of the Horace Memorial Free Baptist church, will preach in the First Baptist church in Revere Sunday.

The patronesses for the at-home to be given next Wednesday afternoon with Mrs. Thomas B. Frost for the Girls Club will be: Mesdames William L. Davis, Walter C. Mitchell, Walter S. Wadsworth, Boyd Bartlett, Eugent F. Endicott, William E. McClintock, Charles R. Irving, George H. Carter, C. Willis Gould, Harry W. Jeffers, Miss Annie P. James.

BROCKTON.

Miss Elsie Leighton Livermore will give readings at an entertainment in the Waldo Congregational church Monday evening.

The Swedish Lutheran church has appointed Edward Nelson, Patrick Nelson and Herman Peterson to arrange the first service Friday evening at the new edifice. The Rev. N. J. Lundahl of Lawrence, who will assume the duties of pastor April 1, will give the sermon and the rest of the service will be largely musical.

George L. Farley, superintendent of schools, will address the elementary grades of the Sunday School Union Monday evening in the First Baptist church on "Religious Education."

WESTWOOD.

Frank Fessenden Crane of Quincy, state delegate of the Deeper Waterways Association, will speak before the Men's Club Monday evening on "Narragansett Bay to Boston Canal."

The Unitarian Girls Club will give a play at the parish house Monday evening.

The only candidates for the approaching town election are those running for reelection.

BROOKLINE.

Senator Charles H. Peabody of Brookline has been elected president of the Norfolk Republican Club.

Members of the Brookline Whist Club will be the guests of Mrs. Ernest Lyon Tuesday afternoon.

The question of remodeling the building of the Brookline Friendly Society has been referred back to the special building committee.

ARLINGTON.

The selectmen will meet Wednesday evening to prepare for the annual town meeting.

The Y. P. C. U. of Universalist church will meet in the church Sunday evening. Stephen E. Wright will be the leader.

The caucus for the nomination of town officers will be held in the town hall Monday evening.

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS.

John Baker gave a lecture on "Personal Experiences in Russia" Friday evening before the men's class of the Park Avenue Congregational church.

The Friday Social Club will meet with Miss Shirley Robinson next week.

READING.

Special services in honor of Abraham Lincoln will be held in the Baptist church Sunday evening under the direction of the Apsey Brotherhood. An address will be given by the Rev. J. C. Mick of Newton and the Harmony male quartet will sing.

The Men's Good Fellowship Club of the Congregational church has invited local patriotic organizations and Corp. Charles F. Parker camp, S. W. V. of Wakefield to hear Monday evening's lecture by Herbert A. Kimball, a civil war veteran.

The Reading Baseball Association has elected: President, Charles P. Cushman; secretary, Percy G. Horrocks; treasurer, Charles W. Hill; manager, George E. Horrocks; assistant manager, Trevor Cushman; George L. Pierce, Edwin C. Hanson and John Devanney will make arrangements for a concert Feb. 27.

MELROSE.

Highlands Woman's Club was addressed Friday by Melville C. Freeman, president of the Deliberative Assembly. Miss S. B. Orne and Mrs. Abby Chase Watson were in charge of the afternoon.

The committee on annual appropriations will hold the first of its meetings Monday night, when the school department will be before it. The committee will hold meetings every second night and will endeavor to report the budget Feb. 20. The recommendations of the mayor come to within \$122 of the total amount raised by taxation.

The Phi Theta Psi of the high school and alumni will hold its February party in Eastmans hall tonight. The girls of the society have made 5000 paper roses for the decoration of the hall.

WAKEFIELD.

Lincoln services will be held in the Methodist church Sunday morning. The Rev. James Mudge, D. D. of Malden will give a patriotic address. H. M. Warren post 12, G. A. R., the W. R. C., H. M. Warren camp, S. of V. and Corp. Charles F. Parker camp, S. W. V., will attend.

The first of a series of lectures for foreign-born men will be given in the Y. M. C. A. tonight by Ernest P. Conlon, general secretary. Sunday afternoon Secretary Conlon will address a Lincoln meeting.

The voters of Greenwood will hold a citizens' non-partisan caucus tonight to nominate candidates for town office.

LEXINGTON.

The Minute Men will attend the ball in Hotel Somerset, Boston, Thursday evening, in their continental uniforms. They will be commanded by Maj. Alfred Pierce and Adj. George F. Reed.

The Christian Endeavor Society of the First Baptist church will meet Sunday evening in the church. President Theodore Cushman will lead the meeting, while the Rev. Samuel Knowles, pastor of the church, will speak.

The Middlesex Central Pomona will meet in Historic hall Wednesday.

QUINCY.

Paul Revere W. R. C. will hold a Lincoln day service in Grand Army hall Sunday afternoon in charge of Miss Anna J. Gould, patriotic instructor. Paul Revere post 88, G. A. R., Col. Abner B. Packard camp, S. V., and Ladies Auxiliary, John A. Boyd camp, U. S. W. V., and Gertrude Boyd Ladies Auxiliary, and Mrs. Fannie M. Wheeler, patriotic instructor of Massachusetts will attend.

A vesper service will be held in the Wollaston Unitarian church Sunday afternoon.

READY TO REVISE THE CONGRESS DISTRICTS

(Continued from Page One.)

territory east of Worcester, as that section has shown the greater growth in population.

Frederick J. Macleod, formerly chairman of the Democratic state committee, expressed no preference as to where the new congressmen should come from, or how the redistricting should be carried out, but said he was firmly convinced that there would be no "gerrymandering" permitted. The new congressmen, he thought, would not come from any particular section of the state, but the entire state would be divided into say 14 instead of 14 districts, making each of the present districts a little smaller.

"Until this apportionment has been made by Congress," said Mr. Macleod, "nothing can be done. But when the apportionment has been made and a special committee of the Legislature appointed to take the redistricting in charge then will come the opportunity of Massachusetts, which makes such a pretense of good government and holds itself in such an attitude of self-righteousness before the other states, to relieve itself of the stigma of being the most gerrymandered state in the Union."

J. Mitchell Galvin, former city clerk, said it was generally believed that Roger Wolcott would be appointed House chairman of the joint committee of the Legislature.

Among the hearings at the State House scheduled for Monday are the following:

Banks and banking, room 430—Recommendations in annual report of bank commissioner: (H. 22) section 4, as to investigation of section 60, chapter 102, R. L. (fees of loan companies), 11; (H. 30) to prohibit loan companies from soliciting business by advertising, 11; (H. 906) on supervision of loan companies, etc., 11.

Courtesy, room 423—(H. 822) For more expense on district court house at Quincy, 11.

Drainage, room 448—(H. 1009) That Swampscott and Lynn may agree on disposal of sewage, 3:00; report (H. 645) of state board of health as to sewerage, 3:00.

Election laws, room 440—(H. 596) For suffrage in municipal elections to women who own property, 10:30; (H. 832) That women may vote in towns on appropriations, 10:30.

Federal relations, room 240—Governor's message on reciprocity (S. 337), 3:00; resolve (H. 1468) on reciprocity with Canada, 3:00; part of Governor's message (S. 1) on reciprocity, 3:00.

Judiciary, joint, room 227—Part of Governor's message (S. 1) on public service corporations, 3:00; (H. 316) on publishing certain statements on corporations, etc., 3:00; residue of annual report of attorney-general (P. D. 12), 3:00; (H. 627) to prohibit prosecutors from certain comments as to defendants, etc., 3:00; residue of annual report of secretary of state (P. D. 48), 3:00.

Metropolitan affairs, room 240—(H. 344) To authorize hunting on lands controlled by metropolitan water and sewerage board, 10:30; (S. 196) for bath house and gymnasium at Tinean brook, 10:30; (H. 711) for improvement of Charles river in Waltham and Newton, 10:30; (H. 922) for more time to report by metropolitan park commission on improving sanitary condition of Charles river reservation, 3:00; (S. 235) on installation of water meters in Boston, 10:30; (H. 1108) to prevent waste of water in the metropolitan district, 10:30; (H. 1300) to allow fishing through ice on metropolitan reservoirs in Marlboro, Southboro, Framingham and Hopkinton, 10:30.

Public lighting, room 422—(H. 496) To regulate price of gas in East Boston, 10:30; (H. 1336) that Reading and Wakefield may supply each other with gas and electricity, 10:30.

Public service, room 441—(H. 750) On compensation of members of the General Court, 10:30; (H. 751) on removal by Governor of commissioners in certain instances, 10:30; (H. 954), to fix salaries of inspectors of weights and measures, 11:00.

Roads and bridges, room 426—(H. 763) On expense of maintaining highway between New Bedford and Fairhaven, 11:00; (H. 765) that expense of bridges between Boston and Cambridge be shared by cities and towns around Cambridge, 11:00.

State House and libraries, room 445—(S. 258) For monument on State House grounds to those who fell in Spanish-American war, 11:00; (H. 1160) on changing present method of light, heat, ventilation, etc., of the State House, 11:00.

Part of annual report of secretary of state (P. D. 46) on more room for the archives and records, 11:00.

The only hearings before the railroad commission are: One Thursday, Feb. 16, at 10:30 a. m. on petitions of Charles D. Sage as to Boston & Maine railroad milk rates and of Frank E. Boyd as to rates for milk on the same line. At 2 p. m. on petition of the Boston Milk Producers Cooperative Company as to milk rates on the Boston & Albany railroad.

On Friday, Feb. 17, at 10:30 a. m. on petition of the selectmen of Weymouth as to the Old Colony Street railway service; on petition of the Berkshire Street Railway Company to lease the Vermont company.

On Thursday, Feb. 16, at 11 a. m. the harbor and land commissioners will give a hearing on the apportionment of the \$100,000 annual appropriation for development of small harbors of Massachusetts.

The Rev. Carl F. Henry of North Attleboro will speak on "The Value of Teacher Training." Other meetings will be held in Chelsea on March 15, Charlestown in April and Somerville on May 10.

Double Legal Stamps Forenoon

GILCHRIST CO

Washington Street, Winter Street, Hamilton Place.

The New Dress Fabrics of 1911

Silks and Dress Goods in beautiful weaves and exquisite colorings. An advance showing of the authentic Dress Fabrics for the Spring and Summer Seasons of 1911

Fancy English Velvets, handsome silk stripes, best designs, including halftone, coral, blue, large blue, lavender, black, pale blue and cream, beautiful finish, 48 inches wide. Special at.....	1.00
French Cashmere, all wool, perfect, firm weave, soft finish, desirable for prevailing dress models, spring shades of French colors, 24 inches wide. Special at.....	79c and 1.00
Spring Coatings, in light tan and gray showing reversible back in checked patterns of harmonious colorings and contrasting shades, medium weight, 54 inches wide. Special at.....	1.75
German Sulting, a prominent importer's cancelled order, of best hair-line striped patterns in a wonderful range of new and attractive spring shades including staple navy and black, perfect in weave, all wool, 42 inches wide. Regular price \$1.00. Special at.....	69c
Black Tansies, a silk and wool fabric, light and dainty weave, attractive as silk, but much more serviceable, best English dye, 42 inches wide. Sale price.....	1.25 and 1.50
Black Dress Goods, including tussah carina, tussah royal, Ottoman royal and shawl poplin, artistic weaves of mohair and absolutely fast dye. Special at.....	1.50, 1.75 and 2.00
Black Satin Soliel, imported English make, all wool, rich, lustrous finish, stylish and practical, 47 inches wide. Special at.....	1.00
Foulards, 24 inches wide, newest foreign and domestic products, including spot-proof makes, large variety of dots and figures on back grounds of the best shades, plenty of navy and black, every yard perfect and absolutely pure silk. Special at.....	79c
Foulards, all silk, lustrous satin finish, strong and dainty, in scroll designs, dots and figures. Special at.....	59c
Foulards, standard lock-twill weave, dainty and practical for spring wear, 47 new designs, also points dots in all colors. Special at.....	49c
Poplins, broadened space dot effects, in solid colors, heavy strong quality. Special at.....	69c
Messaline, 19 inches wide, "Gilchrist Finish Well" brand, 78 shades, perfect lustre and finish. Special at.....	59c
Black Messaline, yard wide, French directoire quality, bright satin finish, pure silk, French dye. Special at.....	89c
Black Taffeta, yard wide, all silk chiffon finish, deep jet black, for hard wear. Special at.....	79c

EAST BOSTON TEAM TUNNEL IS URGED IN LEGISLATIVE APPEAL

(Continued from Page One.)

ride, and was a great boon fully appreciated, but it gave no relief to the foot passengers or teaming interests.

"For many years plan after plan has been devised for the building of a bridge which would give better transportation facilities, but all such efforts have failed because of the excessive cost or the interference with navigation in the harbor.

"Since the construction and successful operation of the present tunnel the problem of how to facilitate transportation between East Boston and the city proper has been solved by an expert study and report upon this question made by the rapid transit commission.

"The present yearly loss for the operation and maintenance of ferries averages over \$150,000. This loss could be reduced to less than \$50,000 if a tunnel should be constructed according to the estimates of the rapid transit engineers, as shown by the following figures:

Receipts for the year 1909 from operation of ferries.....\$107,322.30
Expenditures.....200,228.90
Net loss.....\$92,906.60

If same amount of travel should use the tunnel at the same rate of toll as is now charged on the ferries the income would be 107,322.30
Expenditures (engineers' estimate).....150,000.00
Net loss.....\$42,677.70

Net loss on ferries.....\$92,906.60
Net saving to city.....\$50,228.90

The report of the rapid transit commission on which Mr. Gilpin bases his contention is in part as follows:

"Our engineers have estimated that the cost, exclusive of land damages, of constructing such a tunnel located on the present North ferry route, with elevators and other equipment, the length being about 2250 feet, would be about \$1,600,000, and the annual cost of operation, including interest at 4 per cent, would be about \$150,000."

"Taking an alternative route from the South ferry on the Boston side to the North ferry on the East Boston side, with a length of 2800 feet, the total estimated cost, exclusive of land damages, is about \$1,750,000, with an annual cost for maintenance of \$155,000."

REVERE BEACH ROAD HAS DEFICIT

The statement of the Boston, Revere Beach & Lynn Railroad Company for the last quarter of 1910, filed with the railroad commissioners today, shows a deficit for the three months of \$3050.55. There was a deficit of \$2396.59 for the corresponding three months in 1909.

The gross earnings and income for the last quarter of 1910 were considerably higher than for the same quarter in 1909, but the charges and deductions from income last year were higher than for the same period in 1909. The road's business annually during the first and last quarters of the year is very small in comparison with that during the summer months.

REBEL LEADER REPORTED SHOT.

CAPE HAYTIEH, Hayti—Word was received here today that General Chaupuet, leader of the rebels who took Quana-minth, and Gen. Micael Codio, another rebel commandant, were captured by the government forces and immediately shot.

GRAND JURY REPORTS.

The grand jury for the February term in the Suffolk superior criminal court today reported 92 indictments and 18 no bills.

OXFORD WINS GAME.

LONDON—The annual football game between Oxford and Cambridge today was won by Oxford, three goals to two.

SYMPHONY

Mr. Fiedler will have us understand that no small group of instrumentalists, such as the music historians—the Delmetes and the rest of them—might specify, can induce upon a modern audience the eighteenth century Handelian and Haydnian moods more truthfully than can his orchestra of Bruckner and Strauss tone caliber. We should have an incorrect impression of the old music, he seems to think, if it were presented to us by the meager instrumental forces of the composers' times. The old pictures must be reproduced in agreement with present-day habits of orchestral vision. So he devotes a section of his program this week to modernized versions of a Handelian overture and a Haydn symphony.

But, symphony hardly seems the correct name for the Haydn piece which Mr. Fiedler performed on Friday afternoon just before the intermission. For where were the balancing and the grouping of tone colors and tone masses that we are accustomed to in all real symphonic work? How does it happen that this work lacks the elements essential to our idea of symphony? The doctrine of historic development does not explain this quaint situation. In point of structure the Haydn E-flat symphony is nothing more or less than a string quartet with punctuation marks by the oboes and flutes.

Mr. Scharwenka, the soloist of the fifteenth pair of concerts, brings with him a composition of his own, a piece for orchestra and piano, a sort of operatic concerto. Why operatic? Because of the many passages of recitative for the solo instrument, with the detached accompanying chords by the orchestra, together with aria-like passages in which both members of the ensemble join, now in the romantic and subdued, now in the allegro vivace manner. Let us welcome a composer like Mr. Scharwenka, who gives a frank and interesting account of himself, who comes without any pendency of the conservatories and without a touch of Straussian sensationalism.

Handel, overture in D major (Arranged by Franz Wüllner); Haydn, symphony in E-flat major (B. & H. No. 1); Xaver Scharwenka, concerto for pianoforte No. 4, in F minor, op. 82 (first time in Boston); Smetana, symphonic poem, "The Moldau." Soloist, Xaver Scharwenka.

MR. ROOT OPPOSES POPULAR ELECTION OF U. S. SENATORS

WASHINGTON—For more than two hours Senator Root of New York held the attention of every member of the Senate and the crowded galleries Friday afternoon while he spoke against the election of senators by direct vote.

Senator Root spoke earnestly and impressively. He expressed grave concern over the growing distrust of representative government in this country. He referred to the initiative and referendum. The most modern state constitutions, he declared, are expressions of distrust and in marked contrast to the simple constitution of the United States.

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HARVARD CLASS HOLDS REUNION

The Harvard class of '88 held a midwinter reunion at the Algonquin Club Friday evening.

Charles Francis Adams 2d, treasurer of Harvard College, presided and Judge Wilfred Bolster was toastmaster. Addresses were made by Judge George A. Carpenter of Illinois, Ezra R. Thayer, dean of the Harvard law school, Solomon Swartz of St. Louis, Henry S. Gardner of New York, former Mayor John Reynolds of Meadville, Pa., James A. Gallivan, street commissioner of Boston, former Mayor David T. Dickinson of Cambridge, Larz Anderson and J. Walter Wood of South Orange, N. J.

MIDYEAR PARTY FOR RADCLIFFE

The midyear party at the close of the examination period is to be given tonight.

The committee in charge is composed of Miss Laura Woodworth, chairman; Miss Helen Chase, Miss Maude Russell and Miss Helen Crawford.

SPECIAL LEXINGTON LIGHTING FOR CARNIVAL



View of the toboggan slide, one of the winter amusements at Lexington today. The afternoon program includes events for boys and girls under 20.

LEXINGTON, Mass.—The road from the center of the town to the Twin Elm Spring estate where the winter carnival is being held today will be illuminated this evening by a string of electric lights, while the avenue at the center of the town has been arched with eight spans of lights.

The sports committee, which consists of J. Chester Hutchinson (chairman), George H. Brewster, Peter A. Collins, Augustus E. Cobb, Jere Colman, Jr., Henry W. Dwyer, S. Trafford Hicks, Arthur J. Selfridge and James Stuart Smith, has completed the plans for the skating, skiing, tobogganing, hockey, curling and other

outdoor sports. A special hockey match has been arranged by Chairman Hutchinson between the Arlington high seven and the Newton high team.

Among those present will be Governor Foss and his staff, Mayor Fitzgerald and the mayor of Montreal.

The afternoon program will include events for boys and girls under 20, and Adols, Olsen, the world's champion ski jumper, will give an exhibition.

Governor Eugene N. Foss, Lieutenant-Governor Louis A. Frothingham, Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, and former Governors Eben S. Draper, John L. Bates, J. Q. A. Brackett, W. Murray Crane, Curtis Guild, Jr., and John D. Long are patrons of the carnival.

SABBATH SCHOOLS REPORTS MADE

Reports on "How our teachers' meetings are conducted" will be submitted by representatives of eight of the schools in the Universalist Sabbath School Union at its fifth meeting in the 1910-11 series of lectures to be held on Wednesday night in the Ashmont Universalist church.

The Rev. Carl F. Henry of North Attleboro will speak on "The Value of Teacher Training." Other meetings will be held in Chelsea on March 15, Charlestown in April and Somerville on May 10.

News of Interest to Autoists and Motor Boat Followers

THE CENTRAL STATION AND THE ELECTRIC CAR

Some Points Regarding the Conduct of Central Charging Stations for Supplying Current to Such Automobiles—Care of the Batteries and Motors.

"Central Stations and the Electric Car" is the title of an address given by J. T. Hutchings before the New England section of the National Electric Light Association, and in which he gave some very interesting points regarding the electric automobile and its operation. He said in part:

The important features in connection with the electric vehicle business are: a good vehicle; a battery suitable for the work which the vehicle is to perform; the maintenance of mechanical detail of the vehicle to keep any friction at the lowest possible point; and attention to the battery to see that it is properly charged and maintained. Each of these four points is equally important, and no one of them should be neglected.

In selecting a battery, care should be taken to see that the battery is suitable for the work required of the vehicle in question. The battery should be of sufficient capacity to complete the maximum day's work required of the vehicle without boosting, and no more; in other words, the battery should be empty on the maximum day, and on the average day at least three quarters empty to get the best results.

We have found in connection with some of our heavy trucking, where the mileage covered is low, that the standard heavy plate is giving excellent satisfaction, and the cost of maintenance is exceedingly low; whereas, in some of our delivery wagons, where it is advantageous to make from 60 to 65 miles per day if possible, it is necessary to use the thinnest possible plate in the lead type battery. The question as to what the Edison battery will do is one for the future.

In order that the vehicle may do the work imposed upon it, it is necessary that the mechanical state of the wagon be kept at a point of highest efficiency all the time. This is possible only by systematic and frequent inspection, lubrication, cleaning and relining where necessary. If we would have the wagons already in use give perfect satisfaction, we must insist on this inspection of the mechanical part of the vehicle, and on the maintenance of every moving part in the highest state of efficiency. We must insist that chains and bearings throughout be lubricated systematically and thoroughly, not only to save the wear and tear on the mechanical part of the vehicle, but to enable the user to get the maximum work out of it. An increase of 25 per cent in the friction of

the wagon will, in most cases, reduce the work of the vehicle more than 50 per cent. In this connection, it would be well for us to insist upon the owner having a complete record of when and how each working part was inspected and lubricated.

The battery is to the electric vehicle what the boiler is to the power house, and no matter how efficient the motor and mechanical equipment of the vehicle may be, we can get no more than the battery gives us. It is therefore vitally important that the battery receive the best possible attention. Where a very large number of vehicles are being taken care of in one garage, it is possible to go into all the refinements in charging and maintaining batteries. Most of us find at the present time that we are up against the maintaining of individual commercial vehicles where there are only from one to four outfits in a garage, and where we cannot afford to employ skilled labor for battery maintenance. In this connection we have found it a very considerable help to install a recording voltmeter to show the voltage at which the battery itself was charging during the entire charge; then, by insulating on the maintenance of a constant charge rate, we have a permanent record which our inspectors can criticize, and which shows us pretty clearly whether the battery has been fully charged, overcharged, or undercharged.

If you were to tell a prospective customer for electric vehicles that it was necessary for him to have an expert battery man to take a record of his specific gravity every hour on each wagon, and to see that each cell in the battery was brought to uniform specific gravity and uniform voltage, taking candium readings between the positive and the negative plate, he would immediately say: "This is an entirely impractical and impossible proposition," and while we all admit that we are running a large garage on our own account all of these things would be possible and practicable, it is not necessary for successful operation under average conditions. I do not mean by this to discourage in any way the giving to the battery of the best attention possible wherever conditions will warrant it.

We find that with commercial vehicles, as a general proposition, unless the customer has more than five wagons, it is better for him to have these wagons charged in a public garage where suitable attention will be given them, rather than try to charge them on his own premises.

AUTO DEALERS STILL SEEK SPACE IN BOSTON SHOW

At the ninth annual automobile show March 4 to 11, in Mechanics building and Horticultural hall there will be shown the largest and most complete line of gasoline, steam and electric pleasure and commercial cars and accessories ever presented to the Boston public. Extreme pressure is being brought to bear upon the management to accommodate the late comers, who are extremely anxious to exhibit in the big show, and every possible scheme is being resorted to by the management to devise ways and means to please all these late arrivals. It was thought that when Horticultural hall was secured that this building would accommodate the overflow from Mechanics building, but the rush for the hall was so great that almost all the space there was taken up within a few days.

That this year's automobile show will go down in history as the greatest event of its kind is beyond question and from the tremendous interest and enthusiasm shown the attendance will break all previous records and will tax the capacity of both halls to the limit.

The latest models are always to be seen at the Boston automobile show as by that time every manufacturer of automobiles, trucks and accessories of every kind and description has his latest product to exhibit and prospective purchasers are enabled to obtain what they have waited for.

The decorations this season will be on a most elaborate scale and several orchestras and entertainments will cater to the great crowds which will be daily in attendance.

The growing use of motor trucks for hauling merchandise of all kinds satisfactorily has been well illustrated in Boston streets the past few days. Owing to the heavy fall of snow the horse-drawn wagon has proved to be entirely inadequate and many nights of the overloaded horse floundering around in the snow were witnessed all over town. On the other hand, the motor truck went merrily on its way hauling heavy loads of furniture, merchandise of every description through the snow and slush with apparent ease, showing conclusively that there is no industry for which the power driven vehicle cannot now fulfill the demands of heavy trucking much better and more economically than the horse drawn cart.

As soon, however, as the installation comes to a point where the customer can afford to maintain a good man on the job all night, just as good results can be obtained in his own private garage and at considerably less cost.

Busy Planning Space for Boston's Coming Automobile Exhibition



CHESTER I. CAMPBELL, Manager Boston A. D. A.

PRESIDENT IS ASKED TO CALL OFF JEWISH TREATY WITH RUSSIA

WASHINGTON—Violation on the part of Russia of the treaty of 1832 with the United States by denying Jewish citizens of this country the privileges granted other American travelers was charged Friday by Representative Parsons of New York who introduced a resolution in the House directing President Taft to declare the treaty void.

Mr. Parsons' resolution says that the fundamental principle of this government is that the rights of its citizens shall not be impaired at home or abroad because of religious belief. The government of Russia, the resolution says, has subjected American Jews to the same restrictions that are placed on Russian Jews.

The question will be discussed at the White House next week at a conference between President Taft, Secretary Nagel of the department of commerce and labor, a representative of the state department, and leaders of three leading Jewish organizations in this country.

It is because of Russia's refusal in certain cases to honor passports in the hands of American Jews that this demand upon the government is being made by the Jews of the United States. At the conference the Union of American Hebrew Congregations will be represented by J. Walter Freiberg, president, Bernhard Bettman of Cincinnati, an honorary president and Simon Wolf, chairman of the board of delegates on civil rights; the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith by Adolph Kraus, Judge Philip Stein and Jacob Furth of the advisory committee; and the American Jewish committee by Judge Mayer Sulzberger, president, and Jacob H. Schiff and Louis Marshall of New York.

MANY AUTOS IN CALIFORNIA.

California has one automobile for every 67 persons on its federal census, according to the report of the motor vehicle department of the secretary of state. The total number of machines registered on Dec. 1 was 41,258. In November 1917 new machines were registered. There are more than 700 machines in Sacramento county, of which 30 were purchased in November.

GREAT GROWTH IN MOTOR TRUCKS.

"The commercial car business is increasing by leaps and bounds," said J. L. McKone of the Overland Company yesterday. "Its growth within the past few months has astonished even those most confident of its future, and you may be sure that we are getting our share of it, for we actually have at present more prospects than we can handle to an advantage."

BIG DEMAND FOR SPACE AT BROOKLYN AUTO SHOW

NEW YORK—Practically every foot of the space available for exhibition purposes for the Brooklyn automobile show,



VALVE SPRING STRENGTH NOT EASY PROBLEM

Few problems are more perplexing for the novice automobilist, or even the experienced operator for that matter, than the one involving the strength of valve springs. Noise is the usual method of detecting the spring which is not working properly, but authorities say that the most noise comes from weak springs, rather than those which are too strong. To withstand the pressure properly, the parts, such as the roller, pin, cam-face and ends of the rods, must be made of close grained and well hardened metal.

As a rule, the fact is not recognized that the timing of a motor is only a partial process, because the mechanism is only positive in one direction. The cam lifts the valve off its seat at a set time, but the spring placed to close the valve is not positive.

When the spring is lacking in resiliency the angular rotation of the camshaft will be increased to excess before the valve will be pressed against the seat. Because of the changes in structure that springs undergo, it is impossible to design them so that they will be exactly right always for the work to be done.

Therefore it is the practice among makers to use springs that are too strong rather than too weak in new motors, as it is then likely that they will not weaken to a point where they will fail to serve their purpose.

It is probable that the pressure is about 40 pounds a square inch between the valve and the seat, but that it will remain so is highly unlikely. If the spring is strong enough to withstand the work without structural or mechanical deterioration, except from the effect of heat, it only remains to place it so that its temper will not be drawn by the heat.

Springs are required to work up to the limit of their fiber ability unfortunately, and they are therefore quite likely to undergo some change from this account. In many cases the heat is sufficient to anneal the metal and so weaken the spring.

EIGHTY DRAWN FOR BIG INDOOR TENNIS TOURNAMENT

NEW YORK—Eighty contestants have been drawn for the twelfth holding of the indoor national lawn tennis championship singles at the seventh regiment armory. The list is the largest ever drawn. Last year 64 aspirants began the matches.

The eight courts of the armory have been put in trim for the tournament, which will begin this afternoon at 1 o'clock. Play will be continued all day Monday (Lincoln's Birthday) with the doubles beginning on Tuesday. The drawing was made as follows:

NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES.
(Second Round, First Round Byes.)
H. McK. Glazebrook vs. G. H. Miller, H. Gates vs. M. P. Willets, A. M. Van Buren vs. A. L. Hoskins, J. L. Cote, Jr. vs. C. C. Chubb, M. E. Wilson vs. H. M. Keator, T. C. Fulton vs. I. J. Fitzpatrick, C. G. Phipps vs. A. A. Dender, T. R. Pell vs. S. W. McArthur, A. N. Moses vs. E. W. Peaslee, R. W. Gifford vs. H. P. Smith, Walter Hazard vs. Valentine Treat, L. J. Grant vs. G. P. Touchard.
(First Round.)
Harold Swalu vs. C. R. Gardner, King Smith vs. G. S. Groesbeck, F. G. Anderson vs. M. S. Clark, M. R. Hagar vs. J. M. Reinecker, R. A. Holden, Jr. vs. W. C. Grant, F. L. Day vs. G. C. Shiner, W. C. Westfall vs. E. P. Lee, W. M. Hall vs. I. R. Neal, A. E. Peterson vs. Harry A. Parker, G. A. van der Muhl vs. Abraham Bassford, Jr.

(Second Round, First Round Byes.)
R. M. Macleod vs. Earl Barnes, L. P. Moore vs. P. M. Hall, S. H. Rosenbaum vs. P. E. Gould, C. E. M. Amersman vs. R. M. Becker, Arthur Scheffer vs. Allan Sankley, W. H. Connell vs. W. H. Bates, D. E. Roberts vs. G. J. Steinacher, S. A. Westfall vs. E. P. Lee, W. M. Hall vs. I. R. Neal, A. E. Peterson vs. Harry A. Parker, G. A. van der Muhl vs. Abraham Bassford, Jr.

HOW CHICAGO HANDLES AUTOS.
An observer lately returned from Chicago says the idea of the traffic policemen there appears to be to keep the wagons and automobiles at busy intersecting streets moving just as fast as can be arranged. Instead of holding up traffic until 30 or 40 cars are waiting, as is done in New York, the policemen keep the cars coming from all sides mixing fast. This may be good for the traffic, but it makes crossing a street something of a feat for the pedestrian.

EXPECT YACHT CHALLENGE FOLLOWING CHANGED RULES

Chances for Motor Boat Race for Famous International Trophy in 1911 Much Brighter, as England and America Have Agreed to New Deed.

NEW YORK—Followers of motor boat racing in this country and England are now awaiting a challenge from the Royal Motor Club of London to the Motor Boat Club of America for a race to be sailed next summer for the international prize, popularly known as the Harmsworth trophy, following the announced change in the deed of gift governing this famous trophy.

When the Dixie II. defeated the Pioneer last summer in the race for the prize, all interested in that contest agreed that the deed of gift should be reframed and made to suit the present conditions of the sport. The British wished to challenge for another race but refrained from doing so after a conference with the representatives of the Motor Boat Club of America until the deed should be altered.

Some time ago Commodore H. H. Melville went to London with power from the Motor Boat Club of America to discuss the proposed changes with the Royal Motor Yacht Club and with the donor of the trophy, Lord Northcliffe, and the result has been that a more liberal deed of trust has been drawn. The new deed is as follows:

1. The trophy shall be for international competition and the trustees of the trophy shall be the Royal Motor Yacht Club of Great Britain.
2. The trophy shall be competed for in every year and at such time and place as hereinafter appears.
3. There shall be not more than three boats representing each country.

4. Boats representing a country shall be selected by the recognized club of that country. The recognized club of Great Britain and Ireland shall be the Royal Motor Yacht Club; the recognized club of France shall be the Automobile Club de France; the recognized club of Germany shall be the Kaiserlicher Yacht Club; the recognized club for the United States shall be the Motor Boat Club of America. If there be any dispute as to what is the recognized club of any country other than those named above for the purposes of this race, the trustees shall decide and their decision shall be absolutely final.

5. Each competing boat shall be constructed wholly in every respect in the country which it represents.

6. No limitation shall be placed on the form or description of the motive power employed, provided that the motor power is wholly mechanical, and also provided that its propelling mechanism acts only in or against the water.

7. Each boat shall carry not fewer than two hands, of whom the helmsman shall be a member of the competing club, and all hands shall be natives or naturalized subjects of the country which they represent.

8. The recognized club of the country holding the trophy for the time being shall make all the necessary arrangements for the holding of the race, and shall bear the cost relating to such arrangements.

9. The race shall be run under the racing rules of the Association Internationale de Yachting Automobile, except that where the said racing rules conflict with these conditions, or with

the rules hereinafter set out, or with any modification of such rules made hereafter, the latter shall prevail.

10. Rules affecting the conduct of the race and restricting the length and nature of the course, the measurements and equipments of the boats, size or horse-power of the engines, and all such rules and regulations as are necessary for the proper conduct of the race shall be settled by a committee composed of one representative of the Royal Motor Yacht Club, one representative of the donor and one representative of each of the recognized clubs of the countries which competed in the last previous race for the trophy. In the event of any alteration in the rules being required or necessary, such alteration shall be made within three months of the last race, or before a challenge has been received by the country holding the trophy, whichever period shall be longer. No alteration shall be valid unless agreed upon unanimously by the members of the committee, except where the only objector is the representative of the country holding the cup, in which case the question shall be referred to the donor or his representative for the time being present at the meeting of the committee, whose decision shall be final.

11. All question and protests arising out of the running of the races shall be dealt with by an international commission composed of one representative of the recognized club of each country competing in the race and one representative of the donor. In the case of an equal division of the votes the representative of the donor shall have a casting vote. The proceedings of the international commission shall be conducted in the English language.

RAMBLER BREAKS SALES RECORD

The world's record for rapid sales of automobiles was again broken at the tenth annual Chicago automobile show, when 180 Rambler cars were sold at an average price of \$2500, making a grand total of \$450,000 for seven days' sales.

For three successive years the Thomas B. Jeffery Company has held the sales record for the biggest automobile show of the country. Last year the sales aggregate was \$350,000 or 175 cars at an average price of \$2000. At the show of the year before 100 Rambler cars were sold at an average price of \$1900. From every section of the country reports have come of increased demand for pleasure cars and, with the rapidly changing business conditions, sales for 1911 will unquestionably exceed those of 1910, the record year of the industry.

WANT CHANGE IN LAWS.
The state highway commission has placed before the Legislature a measure prohibiting the driving of cars by persons whose licenses have been suspended or revoked and by children under 16 years of age. The commission also asks legislative authority to destroy the accumulation of old registration and licensing records that is occupying valuable space in its office.

ADVERTISING RIGHT

THE more a concern advertises in the right way, and in the right mediums, the more it is bound to believe in advertising.

WHAT IS THE RIGHT WAY? Avoiding largely such methods as experience has shown to be wrong—by the process of elimination—and then by keeping everlastingly at it. That is about as near right as any one can do in advertising.

WHAT ARE THE RIGHT MEDIUMS? Those newspapers which serve a clientele which has buying ability plus taste and refinement, and bring profitable returns to the advertiser.

The Monitor then is a right medium. It reaches buyers—discriminating buyers—in thousands of homes and it does bring satisfactory returns. Yes, from every point of view, The Monitor is the right kind of an advertising medium.

Stoddard-Dayton

and its many Eastern Branches. From Boston to Baltimore they form an Endless Chain and the tourist is never fifty miles away from one of them.

Stoddard-Dayton Branch Service

FROM Boston to Baltimore, a Stoddard-Dayton user is never 50 miles away from a Stoddard-Dayton Branch.

At each of the fourteen direct branches in this chain there are Stoddard-Dayton experts who understand your car, every bolt and screw, every attachment, every adjustment, as thoroughly as factory experts.

A complete supply of parts is constantly kept on hand at each of these Stoddard-Dayton headquarters, so the tourist is relieved of all anxiety.

Your liberal guarantee to replace any defective part of a Stoddard-Dayton is of equal value to you at home or en route.

The owner of no other car can enjoy such service because no other factory or combination of dealers affords such accommodations.

See Our Handsome Line of Cars of Fashion and Utility at Our Boston Headquarters

The Stoddard-Dayton is also represented by efficient agents in Portland and Bangor, Me.; Worcester, Springfield, Holyoke, Greenfield, Franklin, Lynn and Lowell, Mass.; Manchester and Keene, N. H.; and Rutland and Brattleboro, Vt.

BOSTON, MASS.
18 Columbus Ave.
TRENTON, N. J.
27-29 N. Warren St.
BALTIMORE, MD.
107-09 W. Mt. Royal Ave.
WILMINGTON, DEL.
Fourth and Orange Sts.
LANCASTER, PA.
25 W. Chestnut St.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
17 Snow St.
PHILADELPHIA
233 S. N. Broad.
PATERSON, N. J.
235 Paterson St.
SCRANTON, PA.
54 Washington Ave.
NEW YORK
225-227 W. 57th St.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Bedford Ave. cor. St. John's Place.
TRENTON, N. J.
Third near Congress St.
NEWARK, N. J.
32-34 17th Street
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
32-34 Somerset St.

Racing Gives Automobile Manufacturers Many Valuable Points

AUTO MANUFACTURER SECURES VALUABLE POINTS FROM RACING

Road and Trade Tests Bring Out Faults Which Cannot be Discovered Otherwise, Says Manufacturer.

GIVES GUARANTEE

It is a significant fact that every manufacturer who has made a success of building and selling automobiles, says C. A. Emile of the Lozier Motor Company, laid the foundation of his success in racing or endurance contests. Even those manufacturers who have not taken any part in races during the past three or four years will be remembered by those familiar with the early history of automobilism as having been prominently identified with road and track events. The Packard "Gray Wolf," the Peerless "Green Dragon," and the Winston "Bullet," were speedy cars that made early racing history in America, and their performances laid the foundation for world-wide publicity that has endured to this day. Looking over the field of successful foreign builders, the names of the Mercedes, Renault, Fiat, Isotta and Panhard are prominent, and the success of every one of these concerns was undoubtedly due to their participation in speed contests.

The thoughtful observer has frequently commented on the large expense involved in preparation for and participation in these contests, believing that the sole end and object of the manufacturer was to obtain advertising and publicity. The manufacturer knows that a deeper lesson was learned, and that had it not been for the invaluable experience gained through these contests, the advertising value would have been practically lost had he not at the same time learned from these experiences how to build cars that would stand and endure.

No more certain guarantee can be given to the purchaser of an automobile than the assurance that that particular model has successfully withstood the abnormal strains of three or four months of hard, long-distance racing on road or track. The manufacturer engaging in racing contests knows that no obscure weakness can exist, or his chances of victory are destroyed; and herein lies the great value of stock car racing, for if the contesting car be built of special material and of different design from the regular stock car and the same construction be not applied to the car which is sold, the purchaser loses much of the benefit which he would otherwise derive. The manufacturer who discontinues racing for any length of time also loses a great opportunity for gaining knowledge, for when a new model is produced, new and untried features are introduced without the opportunity of learning in advance of the sale of this model whether or not these features will stand the actual test of hard service.

In the case of the Lozier Company and several other American manufacturers, racing has been carried on entirely with stock models for the purpose of eliminating weaknesses in these particular models in the early stages of their manufacture. The first appearance of Lozier cars in racing was in a 24-hour race on a one-mile track in Philadelphia in 1907. Two cars were entered, and one finished, winning the race. It was estimated that the service to which this car was subjected for 24 hours, driving it at the highest possible motor speed without stoppage, and tearing around on the banked corners at full speed, was more severe than could be given a car in thousands of miles of hard service.

Immediately after the race, these cars were shipped to the factory for a thorough examination, and signs of strains and evidences of wear were brought to light which otherwise would have remained undiscovered for many months. Cars in process of building were immediately strengthened at these points, and several months later similar 24-hour races were entered and the pro-

FAMOUS AIRSHIPS TO BE EXHIBITED AT BOSTON SHOW

Visitors Will Get Best Chance They Have Ever Had for Seeing Leading Prize Winners of 1910.

On Feb. 20, lasting until the 25th, the second national exhibition of aerial craft will exhibit in Mechanics building the most complete line of airplanes, monoplanes and accessories, together with a number of small models of various types of air craft ever exhibited under one roof. From the numerous inquiries for space received daily by the management it would seem that the inventors of flying machines in New England and other parts of the country have taken hold of this latest industry in a remarkably energetic manner and wonderful achievements along the line of aerial craft are bound to result therefrom.

All the famous record-breaking machines which are to be shown will be so arranged that the public will be enabled to become intimate with the various methods of aeroplane construction, as experts in both will be on hand to explain fully the thorough working of the machines.

Such an opportunity to learn all about flying machines by coming in close contact with them has never before been afforded to the layman, and it has been the universal custom at other aerial exhibitions for manufacturers and owners closely to guard their machines, and the public has not been able to view them at close range.

From the carrying of one passenger in an aeroplane to the regular passenger car with 10 to 15 passengers is but a question of time and man's ingenuity. Experiments are now being carried on by manufacturers of flying machines looking to the perfecting of a machine that will carry the government mails from the remote prairies of the West to the Atlantic seaboard, and from all that can be learned the prospects of success are most encouraging.

CANADIAN SEVENS WILL PLAY HERE

OTTAWA, Ont. — Arrangements are practically closed for the Ottawa and Wanderer hockey teams, the two finest sevens in Canada, to play a series of exhibition games at New York and Boston at the close of the national schedule, which will be wound up on March 10. The games at New York have already been arranged, and it is intended to go from there to Boston for two or three matches in the new rink there. A proposition to include the Canadians of Montreal and the Renfrew team in the tournament also was made, but was turned down. The matches will be played in the week of March 12.

COLUMBIA WINS SWIMMING MEET. NEW YORK.—In a close and interesting swimming meet held in the Columbia University pool, the Morningside team won out Friday night from Princeton by just three points. The outcome of the meet rested on the result of the 100-yard swim, which was the last event on the program. Culman, by winning first place in this event won the contest for Columbia. The final score was 28 to 25. Princeton won the water polo game by the score of 10 to 0.

DAVIS TERRITORY EXTENDED. The Davis Automobile Sales Company, distributors of the Lexington car, have closed contracts extending their territory formerly limited to Massachusetts, to include Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont, and Mr. Davis is now engaged in placing agencies in these states.

YALE MAY ROW NAVY. ANNAPOLIS.—Yale's rowing management has signified its willingness to send its varsity and second crew to Annapolis April 10 to row against the midshipmen, provided the faculty consent can be obtained.

cess repeated. In 1907, 1908 and 1909, six more of these 24-hour races were participated in by Lozier cars, in three instances two different stock models being used; and while the cars were successful in winning the majority of these races and establishing new world's records, it was found in every single instance that it would have been possible to make greater mileage and an even more creditable record had certain structural features and materials been different. The lesson learned from each of these contests was employed to make more nearly perfect the next model.

These most strenuous contests and this rapid process of improvement, resulting therefrom, showed their effect most unmistakably in the season just passed, when the new Lozier models entered in all of the principal events of the year not only won a majority of these contests but actually finished every race in which they started.

Only one deduction can be drawn, and that is that the experience gained from long-distance races places the manufacturer in a position to perfect a car that will stand the most severe road use to which an automobile can be subjected.

It is stated by the heads of several representative companies that the lessons which they have learned from racing with their stock models have enabled them to make greater progress toward ultimate perfection in one year than they could have done in three years of ordinary building for sale to the public, without the lessons afforded by racing.

POPULAR NEW 1911 MODEL



GOVERNOR AND MRS. J. A. DIX ON NEW YORK IN THEIR LOZIER BRIARCLIFF.

WHAT THE AUTOISTS ARE DOING

The city of Beverly aldermen have voted favorably on the fire committee order for buying a motor fire truck.

Walter H. Williams, for several years with the Post & Lester Company, is now associated with Shirley Boyd, agent for the Supplementary Spiral Spring.

Fire Chief George McAlevy of Tacoma, Wash., has purchased a 30-horsepower Stoddard-Dayton car for the use of the fire department. Several motor cars are used in municipal services in Tacoma.

Ball bearings should be adjusted so that there is a very little play or slack. The proper amount, usually, is secured by turning the ball cone back about a third of a turn after having first turned it up until it is snug.

Frank P. Anthony of Boston has secured the agency for the Imperial car for New England and is soon to open headquarters here. The Imperial is a western production of the small car type and will be on exhibit at the Boston show.

Paul J. Rainey's motion pictures of Arctic life in action and other subjects taken by Mr. Rainey, and stereoscopic views, all of wonderfully surprising character and extraordinary interest, will be exhibited by Richard E. Follett in a descriptive lecture before the members and guests of the Automobile Club of America, Tuesday night.

The Moscow post office has made a contract with a local carriage builder, who also represents French and German automobile manufacturers, for carrying all mail between the railroad depots and branch offices from 6:50 a. m. to 11 p. m. The firm must hold 25 automobiles and two reserve motors in readiness.

The automobile industry has been brought to a point where the many difficulties of the early motor car days have been overcome and the motor car has been placed on such a basis that the average man feels that he can afford to possess such a vehicle without being regarded as extravagant or a spendthrift.

The prospects are that the New Orleans meet scheduled to take place during the Mardi Gras carnival, Feb. 24-27, inclusive, will amount to something. For a number of first-class entries have been received. Simultaneously with the meet a local automobile show will be held under the auspices of the New Orleans dealers, who intend to boom things up.

The annual automobile show at Buffalo, N. Y., is featured by a novel attendance contest in which a Maxwell model "Q" motor car, fully equipped, will be won by some ticket purchaser. In selling admission to the show, a numbered coupon is given with each ticket and at the close of the show, the winning number will be determined by a drawing to be conducted by the show managers.

It will be understood that flywheel effect is as necessary as the motor from a certain point of view. Not so long ago it was the choice of a certain class of designers to reduce weight of the flywheel to the greatest possible extent, and in six-cylinder motors it was claimed that almost no flywheel effect is necessary. Experience has shown that a large flywheel is efficacious as a power storage medium, and that it has a value over and above the mere matter of helping the motor to complete its cycle.

The news of solidified gasoline has created considerable interest in London, many car users being interested specially in the reduced space in which solidified gasoline, as compared with liquid gasoline, can be carried. When solidified, the gasoline is put up in small cubes. A block or cube of solidified gasoline, when burning either on a hot pipe or in the ordinary way, does not cause liquefaction of the mass, the heat simply raising the vapor to be given off slowly and this vapor being immediately consumed.

Chicago eventually will be the largest user of freight and delivery motors in the world, according to Dr. M. D. MacNab, who is in charge of the Chicago branch of the Alden Sampson Manufacturing Company of Detroit. In the last two years, he says, the percentage of increase in the use of trucks in Chicago has been greater than in any other city.

The defeat of Senator Edge's automobile bill in the New Jersey Senate on Tuesday may have been, as anti-motorists phrased it, a victory over politicians and hotel keepers, but the majority of the motorists of the state felt the reverse very keenly. The automobilists are chagrined, not alone because of the failure of the measure, but because they think the state of New Jersey is being made ridiculous.

San Francisco's proposed show, which was to have been given Feb. 4-11 under the auspices of the San Francisco Motor Club, has been postponed for a month. A statement just issued by President H. M. Owens, of the Motor Club, sets a new date of March 4-11. The object of the postponement it is stated, is to permit some of the exhibitors to secure cars which were first exhibited in the Chicago show.

The bureau of manufactures, of the department of commerce and labor at Washington, is establishing a file of the names of American manufacturers and traders, for use in distributing the valuable information which reaches it from time to time in regard to foreign trade. Those who desire to avail themselves of the facilities thus offered for extending their trade abroad should send to the bureau their names and advise it as to the class of business in which they are engaged.

Being of the opinion that automobiles purchased by the city should be used exclusively for service connected with the city, Mayor Brown of Kansas City, Mo., has decided to establish a municipal garage where close tab can be kept on the use in which each car is put. According to the mayor, automobiles are used exclusively by the department-making the purchase. When this department has no work for the machine "it remains idle, or, perchance, it slips away on a joy tour." By his garage plan a careful check will be kept on each car, and the expenses it incurs. Instead of separate department cars, it is planned to put them all under one control available upon call from the various departments.

The Gillette-Daird Motor Company of Rochester, N. Y., has recently sold to the Lehigh Valley Railroad a Chalmers "30" pony tonneau which will be used in an unusual service. This car is to be flaked in the same colors as the famous Black Diamond Express. It will be driven between Geneva, N. Y., and Sayre, Pa., by the agricultural department of the Lehigh Valley Railroad as a general messenger car. "We shall make this car a sort of miniature Black Diamond express," said one of the officers of the agricultural department. It is expected that this car will not only perform good service for the railroad but will be a great advertisement for the Lehigh Valley's most famous train.

February 11 and 12, Ralph De Palma, who has had considerable success with his new racer on the Pacific coast the last couple of weeks, winning numerous races at the Los Angeles board track, will be the star attraction at the opening of the new half-mile Oakland motor track at Elmhurst, Cal. The track champion has been engaged for all of the free-for-all events on the two days' program and just how this more steeply banked half-mile course compares with the mile sander at Playa del Rey in speed-making possibilities will be interesting to note. De Palma scored the world's five-mile speedway mark at Los Angeles in 3m. 15s., and the 50-mile in 27m. 55s., and at Oakland he will endeavor to annex some new marks.

PORTLAND PLANS A GALA CITY FOR ROSE FESTIVAL

Colors Will Be Red, White and Blue and Citizens Are Urged to Aid in General Decoration Scheme.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Steps to secure a general scheme of decorations for the retail business district of Portland for the week of the rose festival, June 5-10, have been undertaken by the management.

President Hoyt's scheme, now working out, it is hoped, will bring all the local commercial bodies together to cooperate with the business interests in the center of the city.

The subject will be placed before the Retail Merchants' Association with a view of having that organization recommend that a universal and uniform system of decoration be carried out.

The sentiment of the business houses west of the river will be canvassed by the festival and it is planned to call a big mass meeting within the next few weeks so that an exchange of ideas may be secured from all those interested in the projects.

Under the scheme that is to be followed out this year, the cost of decoration of streets, building fronts and display windows will be greatly reduced, as the festival has decided that the patriotic or national colors, red, white and blue, shall be used in preference to the official rose festival colors, which are petal pink and leaf green. It is contended that nearly every store and business house in the inside section of the city has an abundant supply of the national colors, which can be used in all sorts of artistic embellishment.

"We are very confident of getting the lowest rates ever given tourist travel by the railroads for the festival," declared President Hoyt recently. "As everybody knows, the use of the red, white and blue inspires the spirit of patriotism and gayety more than any other combination of tints possibly can."

"We have gone carefully into the subject and find that it would cost a great deal more if we attempted to maintain the use of the official festival colors. They are hard to get, they are expensive and the supply is limited."

MANY SPECIAL AUTO RACING CARS WILL BE SEEN NEXT YEAR

Desire For Greater Speed Expected to Bring Out Many New Designs For Big Events.

CHRISTIE HAS ONE

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The automobile race season of 1911 bids fair to be one in which the special racing car will predominate as never before in the history of the sport. While the stock car class will be represented more strongly than ever through the entry of a dozen manufacturers who heretofore have not raced, the special racing car will be seen in more big contests this year than in the past. Manufacturers have found that the building of special racing cars has broadened their scope of mechanical knowledge, so that they are making better stock cars because of the lessons they have learned in the manufacture of the freaks.

As an example of what will be done with special racing cars this year, the 500-mile international sweepstakes race at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway, Memorial day, May 30, may be cited. Out of the 30 cars which will start in this event, it is probable that less than one third of them will be stock cars; the other two thirds being either special racing cars or stock cars with special equipment which brings them under the classification of special cars.

Perhaps the most interesting of these special cars announced is the freak racer which has been built by Walter Christie. Mr. Christie has built many special cars and created a sensation a few years ago with his front driven racer, which he used both in beach and speedway races. The story is given out that Mr. Christie is now finishing a double-driven motor car with a four-cylinder motor driving the front wheels and another four-cylinder motor driving the rear.

6-CYLINDER-1911

\$5500.00

LOZIER

\$4600.00

4-CYLINDER-1911

LEGITIMATELY HIGH-PRICED

LOZIER cars will, in the future, be sold in Boston through our direct factory sales organization.

LOZIER SERVICE, which has meant so much to LOZIER owners in other cities, will be extended to our Boston patrons through a

BOSTON BRANCH

You have heard of the LOZIER automobile. It is one of the world's really high-class motor cars—a car of performance—an automobile that "does things." Beautiful, silent, comfortable, and powerful creations, these cars give ceaseless and unending service. Winners of National Championships, 24-hour races and Long Distance Endurance Runs, LOZIER cars have broken more world's records than any other car in existence—performances by stock cars merely to emphasize their wonderful endurance.

A full line of new models is on exhibition in our new showroom at Beacon St. and Commonwealth Ave., in charge of Mr. J. J. Gormley, resident manager

LOZIER MOTOR CO.

646 Beacon St.
At the Intersection of Commonwealth Ave.

OFFICE AND SERVICE DEPT. TEL. B. B. 5170.

You'll say "No Valves" When you find out

VALVELESS Amplex

SELF-STARTING

Valves mean endless adjusting, timing, repairing, grinding, botching, inconvenience and expense.

Absence of them means the end of nine tenths of your motor trouble.

Consider the question fairly; post yourself thoroughly; there'll be no doubt of your decision.

AMERICAN SIMPLEX CO.
161 Northmouth St., Boston
EST. 1892

THE invention of the kodak has made Americans a nation of photographers; the multiplication of newspapers has made us a nation of advertisers. Not all owners of kodaks are able to take pictures that will compare favorably with a regular photogra-

pher's work. Neither do all buyers of newspaper advertising space get the benefit that well-planned and carefully-directed publicity campaigns in the right medium insure. But, nevertheless, the kodak is having tremendous influence everywhere, because of its present usefulness and future possibilities. And advertising, though in its infancy, is the one great channel through which trade is increasingly being secured and developed.

As the photographer becomes proficient through learning the things not to do as well as doing the things that ought to be done, so the advertiser is coming more and more to realize what he must not do as much as what he must do in order to get a satisfactory return from money spent in publicity.

A CONCRETE EXAMPLE

THE Monitor, as a progressive and enterprising newspaper, strongly believes in publicity on its own behalf. It believes that the most eloquent way to secure an advertiser's newspaper patronage is for that paper to give the advertiser concrete evidence of

its faith in its "pulling power." The Monitor is carrying on a continuous campaign in its own columns and showing the advertiser its confidence in itself by devoting much valuable space in telling our extensive reading public about The Christian Science Monitor. In this way it seeks to cooperate with the advertiser. And further to help its own advertisers, it heartily commends consideration of its advertisers to its prosperous and discriminating clientele. In this way, The Monitor purposes to bring its readers and advertisers into mutually profitable contact, and thus be helpful to both. Monitor readers believe in its purpose to print clean news and reliable advertising, and their confidence in it naturally includes confidence and interest in its advertisers in whatever they offer

Mr. Advertiser: We submit that such an opportunity is rare in the newspaper field. Obviously such a policy is far-reaching in the benefits that are bound to come to regular users of The Monitor's advertising columns. Are you availing yourself of this unique advantage? Don't you think that now is a good time to get well acquainted with our intelligent and prosperous readers?

BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1911.

Baking Bread Has Become Enormous Industry in These Days

Supplying This Article of Diet Is Problem Calling for Much Resourcefulness on Part of Modern Manufacturer.

TOUCH OF HUMAN HAND NOT NECESSARY DURING PROCESS

GRAIN is the acknowledged staple of the world's millions. Whatever the kind—wheat, corn, rye, barley, rice—these products of the soil are considered chief articles of sustenance for the peoples of the earth.

Converting these raw foodstuffs into eatables, however, is not in the direction of bread alone. But there is considered little doubt that where wheat is concerned the annual harvest of the world, amounting in 1909 to almost 4,000,000,000 bushels, after being turned into flour, finds its way to the bake oven. How many billion loaves result from this operation is easy to learn if one only cares to calculate.

Presuming, then, that wheat flour is a universal bread material, there opens a territory as wide as the householder's bake oven is different in size and kind from the great bread factory of the large city. For the evolution of bread making concerns not only individuals but nations.

The scarcity or the plenty of bread did not always take account of quality. History is replete with facts which show how thrones rocked on their foundations because the cry for bread was unheeded. It is quite true that a literal construction cannot always be put on the demand. But bread in some form was wanted, and supplying it would have worked satisfaction.

Human Touch Absent

It is not devoid of interest to learn that from the moment the wheat grain is garnered until it graces the table no human hand need touch the product during its several stages of transition. Of course, reference is here had to the great bakeries, where the daily output in loaves is by the tens of thousands.

The time probably never will be when the home-made article will cease to attract the appetite. But apart from what invention has done for the family bake oven, in minimizing the labor and improving the product, it is to the big bread factory that the investigator must turn for information relative to progress in bread making.

While preparing for a visit to one of the twentieth century baking establishments, with its hundreds of workmen and most modern improvements, it is interesting to glance backward a few thousand years and have the methods for bread making of the ancients pass in review.

Just as the early Egyptians were probably the pioneers in farming, so the making of bread constituted one of their important functions. With them, wheat was one of the principal grains. In his history on race progress, Meissner opines that the bread of the earliest day was baked in a shape of an eight-pound loaf of evenly crushed grain. A loaf that Meissner discovered appeared as having been baked before an open fire, the mass of dough

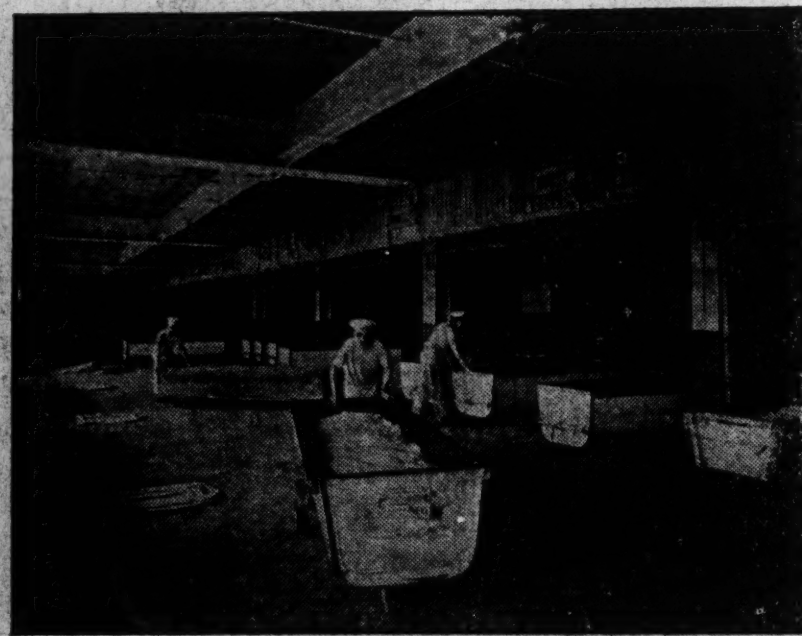
thrown on a flat stone before the blaze and turned until each side had been subjected to the heat.

Bronze Tells of Baking

Thanks to the enduring quality of the bronze the Assyrians employed in the construction of many of their buildings, there is indisputable evidence of the method of baking bread during the period of that long ago. On the bronze gates of Balawat are found engravings depicting the warlike pursuits of Shalmaneser II, and one engraving shows the women of the tribe baking bread and placing the loaves in piles as an offering to the victorious soldiers returning home. Incidentally it has been learned that the Assyrians were proficient in raising grain and appreciated the value of irrigation.

The professional baker first comes into prominence during the time of the early Egyptians. On many of the tombs are pictures showing bakershop. Biblical history is replete with references to grains and harvesting and storing the bounty of the fields. The Egyptians harvested their wheat five months after

DOUGH MUST BE RIPENED FOR BAKING



Carts Containing Batter Ready to Be Shaped Into Loaves and Then Baked.

it was put in the ground, and they bound and stacked it in sheaves very much like the hand-bound sheaves of the present. It is thought possible that the first intimation of the modern threshing machine came when the ancients drove their cattle over the grainy floors in order to separate the grain from the stalk.

The full lesson of the modern bake-

shop is not gained except by taking account of improvements in flour making. Passing by the middle age and coming down nearer the present, it is found that the Scandinavian countries furnished the newer grinding methods, which were simple enough, however, since the flour was made in mills run by horse power, wind or even large dogs. The wind mill is still in evidence in Europe, and

where women would receive it, have it baked and would then turn the loaves over to the owners after taking out a tithe for baking them.

In modern times Budapest, Hungary, furnishes a striking example of what the municipality can do for the people in the matter of furnishing wholesome and appetizing bread. The Budapest Municipal Bakery has been in operation a little more than a year and it is said to be a great success. The institution was the outgrowth of an agitation by the press and the social reformers which lasted six years before the reform in baking methods took place. There is of course, modern machinery and cleanly surroundings in producing the great output of the Budapest municipal bakery. Although the large American bakeries have all of these things on an even more extensive scale, the American city seems not yet ready to do the baking for the municipality. There are other things, street-car transportation, lighting, telephones, etc., which occupy the attention of the American citizen, and he has not yet made the food problem a municipal one.

Some of the thinkers of the day, however, may not be far wrong in their interpretation of the corporation's mission when they assert that the larger the private concern the nearer it approaches municipal interest. In this country is one of the largest and best equipped bread factories in the world.

System Is Rule.

System is the slogan of the modern institution, whether it is banking or baking. On the topmost floor of this huge structure is a storeroom where hundreds of bags packed closely on the floor contain flour. The quantity, however, does not make its full appeal until the guide makes known that this is, perhaps, what is needed for a couple of days' baking. Thirty carloads of flour can be stored here. Then it dawns on the visitor that there must be activity on the floor below. For before all this flour is converted into loaves it follows that there must be many processes at work.

Directly under the upper floor is located the machinery which carefully screens the flour as it passes downward toward the oven. But before the bakery proper is reached, the mixing room has to do its work. Here are the electric mixers and the kneaders, for here the conversion of the several ingredients that constitute the dough is begun in earnest. In the mixing room every particle of flour is combined in exact proportion

with water, air, milk, butter, lard, yeast. When the mixing is accomplished, comes the kneading. Here the method is different from what one perhaps has known before.

The manager of the establishment, who, as likely as not, may act as guide, explains that the kneading machine has

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

THE BUSYVILLE BEES



Drawings by FLOYD TRIGGS
Rhymes by M. L. BAUM



Can Mabel build a berry pie?
They teach the rule at school—
Make flour and lard and butter fly
Then bake and set to cool.

So Mabel can, for mother's cans
Hold berries not a few;
With big blue eye her pie she scans—
The berries, too, are blue.



Have bees a proper sense of smell?
Well I should rather say!
If not, can anybody tell
Why flowers are fragrant, pray?

On Buzz's coun-te-nance we spy
Expression quite ec-stat-ic;
That he has smelled this berry pie
Here's evidence emphatic.



And can the bees communicate
Good news to one another?
They surely can, for Buzz elate
Goes off to tell his brother.

And then the splendid find they tell
To all the bees at home,
And off they're scampering pell mell
For sweets to fill the comb.



And is a pie as sweet as hon-
Ey made of berries blue?
It is, and Busy stains for fun
His head a purple hue.

They dig into the pastry sweet
And think they are in clover
And Biff pulls Baff out by the feet
And Sam jumps in all over.



If Mabel asks to tea, (quite "high")
Her Teddy bear and Bess
With Raggy Doll, would blubb'ry pie
Comprise a course? O yes!

When pie's announced, Miss Rag in glee
Leans elbows on the table,
But Bess is lady-like, we see,
And Ted makes eyes at Mabel.



And now, how many Busy Bees
Were baked within this pie?
Whom Mabel quite astonished sees
As off they quickly fly.

There's many a slip 'twixt pie and lip
Now Mabel understands:
While every bee must homeward skip
To wash his face and hands.

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ESTIMATING THE EARTH'S AGE

GEOLOGISTS and physicists have differed for many years in their estimates of the geological age of the earth. As a rule, geologists have placed their estimates at 300,000,000 years, while the physicists, deduced principally from thermodynamic conditions, the comparatively short age of 20,000,000 or 30,000,000 years. Prof. Frank Wigglesworth Clarke and George F. Becker of the United States geological survey, are the latest investigators to estimate the age of the earth. They say its age is "not over 70,000,000 nor below 55,000,000 years."

This estimate has received official sanction through its publishers by the Smithsonian Institution. Professor Clarke presents his deductions from a chemical standpoint, and reviews all the available data collected from various parts of the world. His thesis on the subject is entitled "A Preliminary Study of Chemical Denudation."

Mr. Becker writes on the subject more from the philosopher's point of view, and the title of his paper is "The Age of the Earth."

The reason why investigators rarely have agreed as to the time our planet has been in existence is because each man has drawn his deductions from facts obtained by research work in his own particular branch of knowledge.

The more recent men have given their opinion of the age of the earth as follows:
Lord Kelvin, in 1867, revised his figures to 400,000,000 years, with a probable 96,000,000 years.
Charles King and Carl Barus, in 1893, 24,000,000 years.
Lord Kelvin, in 1899, revised his figures from 30,000,000 to 40,000,000 years.
De Lapparent, in 1890, 67,000,000 to 90,000,000 years.
Charles D. Walcott, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in 1893, maximum age, 70,000,000 years.
Joly, in 1899, age of the ocean, 100 to 150,000,000 years.
Time ago Strutt deduced, from

proportion of helium found in thorium ores, a lower limit of 240,000,000 years for the age of the earth. The same physicist has recently attempted to determine by direct experiment the rate at which helium is generated in thorium and pitchblende. He found that the quantity of helium produced by 400 grains of thorium in seven weeks was certainly less than .26-8 cubic centimeters. From that it follows that one grain of thorium generates less than 3.7x10-6 cubic centimeters of helium per year.

Hence, at least 240,000,000 years must be allowed for the accumulation of the 0 cubic centimeters of helium which are actually found in each grain of freshly mined thorium. And this would leave the question of the earth's age as much a mystery as ever.—Sacramento Union.

NEW CAPITOL DOORS.

Representing the apotheosis of America, and containing designs which bring the history of the nation down to the present time, magnificent bronze doors will soon adorn the west entrance of the United States Senate and House of Representatives. The prize of \$10,000 for the design, offered by Congress seven years ago, has been awarded to Louis Amatois of Washington, D. C. The doors will be on exhibition in the Corcoran Gallery of Art for several months, says Popular Mechanics Magazine.

UNDERSTANDING A DOG.

Johnny—Dogs don't need to talk 'cause any one can understand their bark.
Visitor—Can you?
Johnny—Easy as anything. When my dog is at the door and larks, that means he wants to get in; if he's inside the door and barks, that means he wants to get out.

Visitor—Humph! Suppose he is half inside and half outside and barks, what does that mean?
Johnny—That means that there's a bigger dog than he is in our yard.

EVENLY DIVIDED.

A lesson in arithmetic is no joke—a painful reality, rather—yet a Boston schoolboy is alleged to have been inspired to humor by the very worst of the problems in long division, says the Youth's Companion.

After he had failed on the sums the teacher set, he asked permission to give one of his own. The privilege was granted.

"My aunt has eight children," he said, "and she doesn't like to favor one above another. She was at the market the other day, and she bought eight apples for them, one apiece; but when she got home she found she'd lost one apple. All the same, she divided the apples so as to give each child the same number. How did she do it?"

The class hadn't got along to fractions, and the boy insisted that his aunt knew nothing about algebra. So the puzzled teacher finally asked: "Well, how did she divide the seven apples so as to give each child an equal number?"

"She made apple sauce."

WHAT A TIN PAIL DID

A MAINE man tells this story: "I piled my potatoes last year in the darkest corner of my cellar, which was as 'black as tar,' as you might say, and thought I had provided against their sprouting in the winter. But a few months afterward, on going to the potato pile with a lantern, I found at the edge of the pile a lone potato that had not only sprouted, but had formed some leaflets which were actually green. Now, a white sprout may be produced in a dim light, but the green color could only come from the sunlight; so the matter was a puzzle to me, and my mind was set upon finding out how such a thing could be. I thought over it a little, and hunted around the corners for a crevice in the wall which might admit tiny rays of the sun; but everything was as dark and as tight as possible.

"The next morning early I came down to look at the mysterious potato; and lo, there it lay in a ray of light, stretching out its weak little leaves to it. How did the light get there, I asked myself. When once seen there was no mystery at all about it. On the farther side of the cellar, under the window grating, stood a bright tin pail, which had been kept in that place all winter. The early morning sun shone on it for perhaps an hour and a half each clear day and reflected the light straight over to the potato. It was second-hand sunlight, of course, with no warmth to speak of; but it was sunlight, and that was enough for the sprout to grow and give it the green foliage.

"It was worth all the time spent in clearing up this mystery, and I found a lesson or two in the pail and potato. The most obvious one, of course, is that of the reflected light that the pail gave the potato. Nobody could have guessed the possibilities of that reflection; for it was entirely out of the province of the pail to do so; it was its ordinary business in the least. It was an unconscious by-product of the pail's being bright and

ready to reflect whatever light it caught, just as the good life reflects the life of the One who is the light of the world. A dull and rusty pail would never have helped the potato over in that dark corner. The bright pail helped by just being itself, and waiting for the sun to use it as a reflector. Yet it was not really a first rate reflector. It would not compare with a mirror, or a polished headlight disk, or even a lantern reflector. Its powers were not great; it was only that they were at the service of the sun every day."—Plain Talk.

TOMATO TREE AND OTHER ODD FOREIGN PLANTS

THE agricultural department of this government has sent a number of explorers into the various countries of the world in search for odd and quaint plants. Good results have been derived from the trips. One of the remarkable plants lately brought to this country is a desert shrub from Angola, West Africa. It is a rubber producer which stores the precious juice in turnip-shaped underground roots. This plant requires almost no water and bears its seeds in pods. It is likely to prove desirable for cultivation in the arid Southwest.

The "tomato tree" is another peculiar shrub found in South America. It is a native of the mountains of Brazil and is cultivated for its egg-shaped, reddish-brown, striped fruits, two inches in diameter, which grow on very slender stalks. This fruit is much like a tomato in appearance and flavor. The plant bears the second or third year from seed, when it is placed under glass, and investigators are of the opinion that it will prove invaluable to the gardens of this country. The "water chestnut" has been obtained from China. These tubers are eaten raw or stewed and they are considered very good eatables by the Chinamen. There

has been a wild shrub obtained from Mexico called the "candelillo," which yields a fine, hard wax, suitable for coating phonograph records. This plant thrives in the desert regions of Mexico, but can be raised in this country.

A new plant has been obtained from Paraguay called "vegetable silk." It is of the pod-bearing variety.—Fall River Herald.

GREETING TO FEBRUARY.

Come in, come in, February! Though your sunshine's shy and wary. You will tell us stirring stories Of our heroes and their glories: Washington and Lincoln, great men, Best of all our home and state men; And while all that's good we're learning All the low things we'll be spurning; So we love you, February, And our love shall never vary. —Martha Burr Banks.

SAYING NO.

The author of "Pat McCarty," a recent book of verse with a setting of prose, shows how addicted some of the Irishmen of Antrim are to verbiage:

Says I to him, I says, says I,
Says I to him, I says,
The thing, says I, I says to him,
Is just, says I, this ways.
I hev, says I, a great respect
For you and for your breed,
And anything I cud, I says,
I'd do it for, says I,
I don't know any man, I says,
I'd do it for, says I,
As fast, I says, as for yoursell,
That's tellin' ye no lie.
There's nought, says I, I wudn't do
To please your feyther's son,
But this, I says, ye see, says I,
I says, it can't be done.
—Youth's Companion.

MONITOR BOOK OF GAMES

HUMAN NINE PINS.

IN the game of Human Ninepins the boys are set up just like ninepins at the end of the room or on the lawn; they stand on one foot (left one), with the right one placed behind the left knee, arms folded. The girls roll the ball, taking turns. When the ball is rolled they may hop aside to escape being touched; but if the ball touches them or they put down the other foot, they are supposed to be knocked down and out. This continues just like the real game, a score being kept and the prizes awarded.

FILBERT RACE.

The requisites for this consist of 25 filberts, a silver knife and a bottle with not a very large mouth. The bottle is placed upon a table on one side of the room,

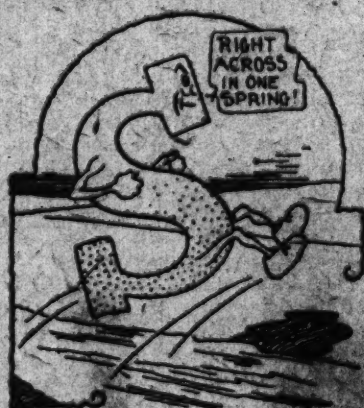
while on the opposite side is another table upon which nuts are placed. The guests in turn put the nuts one at a time into the bottle by simply using the knife. This is a little harder than it sounds, for the fingers must not be used to help keep the nuts on the knife, and great care must be exercised that the filberts, which are round, do not roll off, for that delays the contestant, who must again pick them up with the knife.

TEST IN PULLING.

Hold your hands across your breast, the elbows pointing straight in the right and left, and press firmly together the tips of the index fingers. Then invite any one to pull the fingers apart by taking hold of the arms and pulling toward the right and left. You will find that the strongest person cannot force your fingers apart.

The Monitor prints one or two games each Saturday. Cut out and paste in your book and you will have a good collection.

PICTURE PUZZLE



Something we all like to do!

ANSWER TO YESTERDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE.

Shovel.

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

MR. BAYNES HAS
QUEER GUESTS
AT HIS TABLE

THERE was Jimmy, the bear, grown to man's size, fat and comfortable. When I spoke to him he came over, got up on his haunches and looked me square in the eyes with a sort of quizzical expression, as if he were saying, 'Howdy, old chap! Seems to me that I've met you somewhere before, though I can't exactly say when or how.'

That's the way says the New York Tribune, that Ernest Harold Baynes, naturalist, tells about his last visit, after having been away for years, to the big black bear in the New York zoological garden, which was reared from babyhood at Mr. Baynes' home in New Hampshire.

His first visit—18 months after Jimmy had been turned over to the "zoo"—was much more satisfactory. At that time Mr. Baynes was evidently still fresh in Jimmy's memory, for although the bear was curled up in a sound sleep he jumped to his feet at the first sound of his old friend's voice, rushed to him, shook hands, clung to his clothes and gurgled with delight.

When it comes to reading the language of the trail Mr. Baynes is a veritable Sherlock Holmes. If he finds an empty nutshell in the forest he can tell whether it was left there by a red squirrel, a gray squirrel, a chipmunk or a field mouse. It is all very simple, according to Mr. Baynes, for each of these animals has a distinct method of getting the meat out of a nut.

"It is practically impossible for an animal to make a movement of any kind without leaving a tangible record of his actions," says Mr. Baynes.

Of all the pets with which Mr. Baynes has surrounded himself from time to time—including wild birds which became so tame that they would eat breakfast at the family table, a wolf that followed him about like a dog, deer, baby skunks, raccoons, coyotes and even Jimmy the bear—none of these had such a strong hold on the naturalist's affections as the red fox which grew from infancy to full size in Mr. Baynes' home. It is good to know that the crafty fox can become a good friend.

LESSON IN RHYME

THERE is a fact that you should know. Although it may seem queer; There are two families called Hand.

One says that it is always right—
The other says, "Don't boast!"
You'd better let us find the truth
By which can do the most.

The Hands have each of children five—
I'll try to tell each name—
In home at right, in home at left,
They all are just the same:

They have a funny little boy—
He never grows as tall
As all the other children do,
So him just "Thumb" they call.

The next they name is Mr. "Fore"—
You notice how I spell—
Or sometimes "Index" seems to suit
This busy boy as well.

And then, because he taller grows
And comes right in between,
A Mr. "Middle" is the next—
You see now what I mean.

The next is christened Mr. "Third"—
From Thumb count one, two three—
And then a smaller one is left:
His name is "Little," see!

They all have one more name I'll give,
That you can use as well;
Tis f-i-n then g-e—
What do these letters spell?

—Christian Intelligencer.

SEEING ARIGHT.

Polly and Betty, two sisters, were sitting near a brook in the woods.

"Listen to that noisy brook," said Betty; "it scolds and scolds. I wish it would keep quiet."

"Why, sister, it is not scolding, it is singing," said the other.

"The leaves are falling from the trees. How bare and ugly they look!" cried Betty.

"Oh, but it is so pleasant to gather the leaves!" replied Polly. "Then we see more of the blue sky, and the sun shines on us better."—Zion's Herald.

VALUE OF SPARE TIME.

How often is it we hear the expression that it is only five or ten minutes until mealtime; there is no time to do anything now. It is just in such spare moments as these that we may accomplish many things. We could all better condition, wonderfully, by using our spare time for study, or in some profitable work. Gladstone carried a book in his pocket lest he lose a valuable moment. When your day's work is done do not throw your evenings away. If rightly used, you may lay the foundation for a fortune.—Toronto World.

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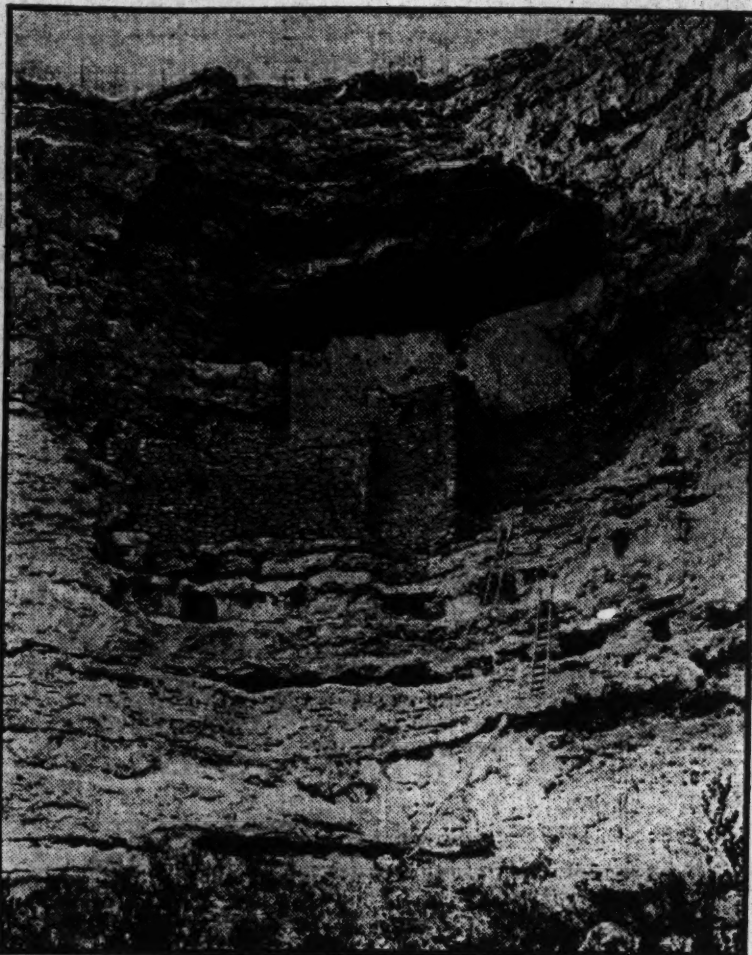
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WONDER BOOK OF NATURE

VI.—CLIFF CAVE HOLLOWED BY WIND EROSION.
(Cut out these Saturday articles and make a Wonder Book.)



(Courtesy of the United States Forest Service.)
MONTEZUMA CASTLE, CLIFF DWELLING RUIN.

Now a national monument, on Beaver creek between the Coconino and the Prescott national forests in Arizona.

THE ruined homes of the cliff dwellers in certain parts of Arizona and New Mexico have been declared national monuments and are now protected by the United States government. "These dwellings were discovered nearly 40 years ago by hunters, and from that time to this visitors to this part of the West have been carrying away relics, but what is left is well worth preserving.

The cliffs at Gila in New Mexico containing dwellings are 600 feet long and 150 feet high. In cavities high above the canyon floor are the remains of the masonry. These curious formations come under the head of nature's wonders because the caves, in the first place, were probably hollowed by wind erosion. The cliff dwellers cut them deeper and extended them laterally, walled their entrances, made doors, built partitions and fitted them for homes. They were secure from attack by beasts or men, for one man in the door of his dwelling could repel an attack by 50 people at the foot of the cliff.

The discoverers of the dwellings found many interesting objects in the enormous rooms as well as at the base of the cliff. Among these were baskets, water-

vessels, cooking utensils, spears, sandals and other articles. The position in which these objects were found would indicate that the inhabitants gradually became extinct and that they were not exterminated or carried into captivity by conquerors, who would have stripped the dwellings of every useful article. Hieroglyphs, painted in dull colors, may yet be seen against the face of the cliff, where the pigments used by the crude artists have withstood centuries of wind and weather.

The condition of the wooden frames of the doors and windows is remarkable. The dryness of the climate and the partial or complete shelter have helped to preserve the wood from decay.

A stream of water flows down the canyon 200 feet from the cliff. The inhabitants, no doubt, obtained water from the creek for domestic uses and probably for irrigation. The opinion has been held by many that the cause of the abandonment of cliff dwellings was generally a failure of water supply, due to some geographical or physical change over a wide area. Thousands of channels which must have contained water in abundance in early times are now dry.

LINCOLN'S LIFE IN VERSE

THE shortest biography ever written of Abraham Lincoln, born Feb. 12, 1809, which was written by his friend, Judge Noah Davis of New York, who helped nominate him for the presidency in the early sixties, was kept by Sidney Smith of 120 Milk street, Boston, for a number of years in a scrapbook. It was first published a few years ago in the Boston Journal, as follows:

Almost a hundred years ago, in a lonely hut,
Of the dark and bloody ground of wild Kentucky,
A child was born to poverty and toil,
Save in the sweet prophecy of mother's love,
None dreamed of future fame for him!

'Mid deep privation and in rugged toil,
He grew unschooled to vigorous youth.
His teaching was an ancient spelling book,
The Holy Writ, "The Pilgrims Progress,"
Old "Aesop's Fables" and the "Life of Washington."

And out of these, stretched by the hearthstone flame
For lack of other light, he garnered lore
That filled his soul with faith in God;
The prophet's fire, the psalmist's music deep,
The Pilgrim's zeal throughout his steadfast march,
The love of fellow-man as taught by Christ,
And all the patriot faith and truth
Marked the Father of our Land!

And there, in all his after life, in thought
And speech and act, resplendent were in his great soul.
And God's elect, he calmly rose to awful power!
Restored his mighty land to smiling peace,
Then with the martyr blood of his own life
Baptized the millions of the free.

Henceforth the ages hold his name high writ
And deep on their eternal rolls.

LINCOLN AS THE
FREER OF SLAVES

A GREAT man comes and stands, like Moses, before a nation of slaves and says, "I will lead you out of your bondage." "It is impossible," comes the answer back from each crushed and broken spirit. Another great man stands on the beach of the uncrossed ocean and says, "I will sail across it and find land on the other side." Again the answer rises from a whole unenterprising world, "It is impossible." Another great man cries out at the thought of a nation growing up in ignorance, and says, "Each child must go to school." To all of them the mass of men answer, "Impossible!"

And the reply which the great, bold men make by their lives, if not by their lips, is always the same: "To you it may be impossible, but it is not so to me; if it be marvelous in your eyes, should it also be in mine?" And soon the slaves are marching out of their bondage with songs and the ship is sailing westward through the unknown seas, and the schoolhouses are blossoming all over the land.

When once a great deed has proclaimed the possibility, a hundred little ships put out from shore—a hundred little arms are raised to strike the giant wrong.—Expositor.

THREE SHRINES OF WASHINGTON.

To keep alive this fine devotion of the "immortal man" and to fan its ardor, there are three shrines that every one ought to visit. One is the "Washington Portrait" by Gilbert Stuart—a huge canvas in Faneuil hall, Boston, "the Cradle of Liberty." It represents our hero standing in full uniform by his chestnut

Nelson, and is the portrait that Edward Everett apostrophized in his famous oration, when turning to the canvas, he said: "Speak, glorious Washington! Break the long silence of that votive canvas!" Another is the Washington tomb at Mt. Vernon. And the third is the Washington monument at the capital—the tallest stone structure in the world, standing 555 feet 5½ inches in height, overtopping the Great Pyramid itself by more than 100 feet.—The Expositor.

WASHINGTON'S
DOMESTIC AND
FOREIGN POLICY

IN his farewell address just before retiring from the presidency, Washington counseled the confinement of the general government to its constitutional limitations in the words here given:

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking in a free country should inspire caution in those entrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; and under our own eyes, to preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the constitution designates. But let there be no change of usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed. The precedent must always greatly overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which may use can at any time yield.

Observe good faith and justice toward all nations; cultivate peace and harmony with all; religion and morality enjoin this conduct; and can it be that good policy does not equally enjoin it? It will be worthy of a free, enlightened, and at no distant period, a great nation, to give to mankind the magnanimous and too novel example of a people always guided by an exalted justice and benevolence.

WHY?

WHY is it that a tallow candle fired from a gun will pierce a board?

When a candle starts from the breech of a gun its motion is gradually increased until it leaves the muzzle at a high speed, and when it reaches the board every particle of matter composing it is in a state of intense velocity. At the moment of contact the particles of matter composing the target are at rest, and as the density of the candle, multiplied by the velocity of its motion, is greater than the density of the target at rest, the greater force overcomes the weaker and the candle breaks through and pierces a hole in the board.

THE IMPORTANT ONE MINUTE.

The greatest need of the educational and of the religious life of the age is a true estimate of the value of one minute.—Chautauquan.

Children's Camera Contest



YOUNG ICE BOAT ENTHUSIAST.
Award to E. A. Stuart, Erie, Pa.

OUR illustration shows a small ice-yacht. A large one is not difficult to construct, and the craft often attains great speed. Very little timber is required to build a yacht of this kind, and only one sail is really needed. Ice-yachts may be seen on many of the ponds and streams of Massachusetts. There are several ice-yachting clubs on the Hudson river, which have competitions of much interest every winter. A course 20 miles in length is covered in an hour or less. Ice-yachts, however, have been known to travel at the rate of two miles a minute. The picture printed today is from E. A. Stuart of Erie, Pa., who gets this week's award of \$1.

Honorable mention: Carrie L. Tacka, Hollywood, Cal.; Ezilda J. Delano, South Lincoln, Me.; Raymond Bliss, Springfield, Mass.

In The Monitor's camera contest \$1 will be paid for the best photograph received each week. The subjects may be historic places, quaint houses, parks, picturesque landscapes, marine views, river views, old bridges, school gardens or playgrounds, or children at play. With

the photograph should be sent a title and the location of the view.

If a suitable descriptive story of not over 200 words comes with the picture and is used it will be paid for. Write name and address plainly and enclose stamps if return of the picture is desired. Send to "Children's Page," The Christian Science Monitor, Falmouth and St. Paul streets, Boston, Mass.

LONG WORDS.

"Rob," said Tom, "which is the most awkward word to pronounce in the English language?"

"It's 'stumbled,'" said Tom, "because you are sure to get a tumble between the first and last letters."

"Good," said Rob. "What is the longest English word?"

"Valentinianism," said Tom, quickly. "No; it's 'smiles,' because there is a whole mile between the first and last letters."

"Oh, that's nothing," said Tom. "I know a word that has over three miles between its beginning and ending."

"What's that?" asked Rob, faintly.

"Beleaguered," said Tom.—Busy Bee.

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Week Among Boston Exhibitions and Art Circles Rather Quiet

POST-IMPRESSIONISM IS AMUSING

Art World of London Turns From Its Merriment and Takes Critical Attitude — Not Entitled to Serious Recognition.

LONDON.—The art world in London has been convulsed in more ways than one by the exhibition of the post-impressionist pictures, lately closed at the Grafton gallery. The principal and perhaps most lasting convulsions were those of merriment, but now an after crop of indignant criticism is having its day.

To take these pictures quite seriously and with a well-considered criticism was an impossibility for they are a mere farrow of nonsense to the uninitiated. Whether post-impressionism is the inception of some new and great idea in art is a question which the years to come will decide, but no doubt can exist that these works are bad and will always remain so. The artists claim that they put "a line round a mental conception of the object." According to this they paint what they feel, not what they see, and, as this leads them into obscurity in color, in form and in technique, the pictures cannot reasonably be considered as within the realm of art.

The catalogue undertook in a long preface the difficult task of explaining the reason d'être and aims of this school. It explains that post-impressionism is a result of a revolt against impressionism, which having "explored nature in every direction," still has "hindered artists from exploring and expressing that emotional significance which lies in things, and is the most important subject matter in art."

Light From Beyond

No one will dispute the fact that something, beyond the range of vision, is the light which must and does illuminate the best art, but that this is or should be emotional is not so. It is not merely temperamental but rather actual, a capacity for the interpretation of that which is seen. That extra sense of which a poet is possessed, and which pierces the outward appearance of things and understands and reveals the beauty and actuality of nature. It is an inherently true sense, discernible as true to the student of art and lover of nature, for art to be vital must be true.

Post-impressionism is simply anarchy in art, conveying neither truth nor beauty, and while announcing that it is "not concerned with recording impressions of color and light," yet undertakes to paint landscapes and figures which are mainly expressed in these.

Every artist is at liberty to make excursions in search of something new, and when a discovery is made he is acclaimed and welcomed as a pioneer. It is possible that post-impressionists are on such an excursion, and that they have disturbed the minds of many people and made a certain stir in the world of art is evident. There is something arresting in the very fact that they claim to paint aesthetic emotions alone. But they do

not support their claims by outward manifestation. When a tree is painted bright orange or red with a black line round it, without form or shade, it indicates nothing but disorder. The post-impressionists would be wise to work out their ideas in private and not thrust them upon the public in their present immature condition. If they have anything to say, let them wait until they can say it reasonably. If what has already been shown is satisfactory in any degree to themselves, then post-impressionism has neither present nor future for it is not art.

At the Authors Club dinner in Whitehall last week Sir Alfred East said, speaking of what has been called the "blight of post-impressionism," "every art should be free but no art can be so free that it can with impunity throw over the very progress of its existence. All arts are united, inasmuch as they express the ideal, but divergent in that they express different attributes of the ideal. The attribute of painting is one, the attribute of literature is another, and music another."

"Broadly speaking these three arts and their allies cover the whole ground of human expression. Thus if a painter with deliberation chooses from life or nature some theme to paint that could be better described in words he is either ill-informed of the limitations of his art or he is an egotist. And so the writer, if he attempts to describe some wonder, the beauty of which can only be conveyed to the human heart by a juxtaposition of form and color, his failure is certain. At this anarchical stage in the history of art all the restraining influence of form has been removed and the cult of 'do-as-you-please' has entered with its self-satisfied, smug confidence."

Its Own Excuse

On another occasion Sir William Richmond, professor of painting at the Royal Academy, said that "no amount of words could successfully plead for a picture. If the picture did not represent well the objects it suggested, it remained, however brilliantly it might be described in an article, a production wholly or partially incomplete as a work of art. The general public called such art 'nonsense,' and as such they might describe almost every picture in a certain gallery in London. He said 'almost every picture, for there were bits of interesting color and a certain decorative barbarity here and there in the gallery. It would indeed be strange if there were not. Often when artists cleaned their palettes they removed with regret certain harmonies and discords of tone and color which were pleasing.'"

There is not much to be said about post-impressionism, and it is a surprise to discover from the preface to the catalogue that it followed immediately upon impressionism, which broadly speaking

had won its way to public recognition by 1880, and is exerting a powerful and lasting influence on art in the civilized world today. Recollecting the conflict in which Manet found himself plunged when he ventured to break the conventional notions of painting, and again the same desperate battle which lay before Millais and Holman Hunt when they started the pre-Raphaelite school, it might be wise to pause before meeting post-impressionism with complete condemnation. This school, however, is not new on the continent, although new to London, and as far as the recent exhibition is concerned, it has not established its claim to serious recognition.

ARTIST'S BRUSH DEPICTS JOSTLING AFRICAN THRONO



"La Grande Rue," Painted by Miss Jane Peterson in Kairouan, Northern Africa, and Exhibited in Boston at Doll & Richards' Gallery.

PLAN CANADIAN HISTORY STUDIES BY COLLEGIANS

OTTAWA, Ont.—With a view to the establishment of a limited number of scholarships, applicable to students of Canadian universities, the Canadian government has been asked to employ research work in Canadian history and it is considered that there is every likelihood of its doing so.

The plan is that a limited number of students chosen from the universities of the country, should pursue, at the Canadian archives building here, research studies in Canadian history during the midsummer vacation. The government is asked to pay their expenses while at work.

Such a plan, if carried out, would enable students, carefully selected from the honor list of their respective colleges, to study in detail certain phases of Canadian history, before entering on their careers. They will write essays for publication, thus placing before the public much of the valuable material that the government has spent money to get.

AT RAILWAY TERMINALS

To prevent track overflow the highway department of the Boston & Albany and Boston & Maine have large floating gangs with work train clearing ditches in deep cuts of ice and snow.

Vice-President John J. Turner of the Pennsylvania road, occupying private car 7504, passed through Boston early this morning en route from Philadelphia to Concord, N. H.

The Boston & Albany has received from the New York Central car department several all-steel junior baggage cars for the Boston and Chicago heavy baggage train service.

For the Appalachian Mountain Club en route to South Braintree the passenger department of the New Haven will furnish extra service from South station at 1:35 o'clock this afternoon.

The New Haven road has placed two modern electric lighted brass observation cars on the rear of the Boston and New York via Springfield trains which leave South station and Grand Central station at 4 p. m. daily.

The passenger department of the Boston & Maine will put on two experimental Saturday trains from North station this afternoon over the western division main line and the eastern division Saugus branch.

Passenger Train Master John B. Hamill of the Boston & Albany left South station headquarters Friday evening for Springfield to supervise traffic movements over the North Adams branch today.

EXHIBITIONS NEXT WEEK

EXHIBITIONS will be open during the week beginning Feb. 13, at the following galleries: Museum of Fine Arts—Winslow Homer memorial exhibition; Turner mezzotints.

Boston Art Club—Water Color Club.

St. Botolph Club—Sculpture by Charles Gaffey and paintings by Daniel Garber.

Vose's gallery—Paul Dougherty's paintings.

Doll & Richards—Jane Peterson's paintings. Helen Hyde's wood block prints.

Foster Brothers gallery—Grace Woodbridge Geer's miniatures.

WOOD BLOCK PRINTS ARE DIFFICULT

Beautiful Results Obtained by Two Exhibitors in Boston, However, Seem to Justify Expenditure of Much Pains in Their Making.

MAKING wood block prints seems to be a little like making picture puzzles. Each color has its separate block and the chief difficulty in using this mode of artistic expression lies in fitting these blocks together so that the print will show no overlapping, or will "register," as the printers say.

Considerable skill in wood carving is involved and a very large amount of patience.

Two varieties of these prints are on exhibition in Boston at present. Up to this time most of this sort of work, done here and abroad, has shown the influence of the Japanese, who are past

masters in this art, which, by the way, originated with them. One is tempted to use the phrase "past masters" with two meanings after seeing Helen Hyde's delightful prints at Doll & Richards', for she has taken prizes over the natives in Japanese exhibitions and it does not seem that anything modern could be more charming.

Her subjects are, however, entirely Japanese in spirit and arrangement. There does not seem to be any reason either why wood block printing should be thus limited to the expression of one nation's ideas. On this account it is very interesting to see another group of these prints done by Margaret Patterson. This is hanging in the Water Color Club exhibition. Miss Patterson has reproduced various simple sketches made in Ruess, Ypres and Sluis, and the results are most attractive. Besides these, she is showing six water colors in the exhibition, all good ones. Among them is a cool, glistening, green pool in the Alhambra and an interesting composition which shows a brilliantly-colored Basque fishermen's houses under a high hill. Miss Patterson is in the habit of taking parties on sketching trips through Spain, under the auspices of the Bureau of University Travel and evidently knows the ground thoroughly.

A private view of Jane Peterson's latest work was given at Doll & Richards' gallery on Thursday afternoon. These pictures and 20 more have just been shown at the Art Institute in Chicago. All have been painted since Miss Peterson's exhibition at the St. Botolph Club, two years ago and represent her wanderings in England, France, Spain, Italy and northern Africa, where she was the traveling companion of the Spanish minister, Sarolla y Bastida, and his wife for many months.

It is a collection of spirited and intelligent pictures, which are very stimulating to the jaded "gallery trotter." Miss Peterson's enthusiasm for light and atmosphere is contagious, particularly after one has had an experience with Boston slush. The deep blue of African skies and the gaiety of Venice never seemed to be more desirable, and the gallery looks to be all sparkle and joyous movement.

Not that Miss Peterson cannot paint gray days, for No. 23, "Peaceful Canal," is perhaps the best Venetian picture she has and her "Westminster Abby" shows the Thames under a luminous yellow mist, which could not be called fog even in London. The "Mosque," at Biskra, which is south of Tunis, is seen at the end of a street lined with high walls which fairly radiate heat over a row of dusty trees that make purple shadows on a white pavement. "La Grande Rue," of Kairouan in Africa, shows a jostling, parti-colored crowd under a gorgeous sky. In these as in some of her Venetian pictures, Miss Peterson's sureness and breadth of touch are quite remarkable. In painting the canals she has painted forms of reflections and ripples in such a way that while keeping the surface brilliant she has not sacrificed depth and clearness in the water—for Venetian canals are clear, sometimes.

The four large canvases in the corners of the room lack the spontaneity which characterizes the smaller pictures. Some "Knitting Girls," painted at St. Guenoile, in Brittany, indicate that Miss Peterson can paint figures when she likes, for the arrangement of this group is charming against a high gray wall. The "Boats of Polperro" is another unusual arrangement, showing only boats upon

dark blue water, but the drawing and values in it are exceptionally good.

"Grace Woodbridge Geer is exhibiting nine of her miniatures at Foster Bros., in Park square. The "Little Boy in Red" is a delightful bit of painting, direct and childlike. Its arrangement is very simple and is more convincing than some of the others, which are a little confused in color, though all are strongly modeled. "The Yellow Gown" is technically good, but the delicacy of the figure is cheapened by too bright a blue in the background. A miniature of Miss Caryl of the English High School is a dignified and characteristic portrait and the copy from one of Chester Harding's portraits is excellent.

A series of six lectures, illustrated by lantern slides, on the great German master, Albrecht Dürer and his time, with special reference to his achievements in the graphic arts, will be given by the curator of the print department in the lecture room of the Museum of Fine Arts, on Tuesdays, at 4 p. m., beginning Feb. 14. Admission to the lectures will be by ticket. Free tickets will be issued on request accompanied by stamped and addressed envelope. As the capacity of the hall is limited, early application is advisable.

The decent service at the Museum of Fine Arts tomorrow is as follows: Professor Seaver will speak on Turner's Liber Studiarum in the print study at 2:30 p. m. Charles Hopkinson will compare the methods of modern and older painters in the picture gallery at 3:15.

TRAVEL

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Advertisements

Intended to appear in all editions of
Saturday's Monitor
Should reach The Monitor office
Not Later Than Friday Afternoon
To insure proper Classification.

WHAT THE SHEARS SAY

ART FOR SPRING.

"I want a few colored illustrations of beets and tomatoes."
"Life size?" inquired the artist.
"Catalogue size," responded the seedman, with a significant smile.—Washington Herald.

HIT THE WRONG BALL.

Many stories are told of Tom Reed's sudden flashes of wit—as, for instance, when Miss Reed struck the earth instead of the golf ball and he said, "Hit the other ball, Kitty."—Spokane Chronicle.

EXPERT REPORTER.

W. R. Holt, the "galloping reporter" from London, described neatly, at the New York Press Club, the essentials of good reporting.
"A good reporter," he said, "should be able to handle a man as an astronomer handles a telescope—that is, he should be able to draw him out, see through him, and shut him up."—Los Angeles Times.

AN IMPORTANT POST.

"What kind of an appointment do you want?"
"Well," said the applicant, "what I'd like is one of those positions in which a man can make a hit by seeing that nobody else has a sincere."—Washington Star.

FITS THE JOB.

"Can you give my constituent here a job on your railroad?" asked the state senator.
"But he can't talk English."
"Well, give him a job calling trains."—Washington Herald.

WORKING THE BRUSH.

Thus art becomes a menace.
Sis sits up late to paint
Outlandish views of Venice,
Of Venice as it ain't.
—Kansas City Journal.

WHEN A WIFE SHINES.

"Wives are amazing helps—splendid spurs," said Senator Depew at a dinner in Washington. "No young man should be without one."
"Whenever a man fails, his wife tells the public that he was too conscientious to succeed. What she tells him in private is a different matter."—Los Angeles Times.

THE COUNTRY'S NEED.

Artist—My dear fellow, I've just refused 12,000 francs for it for America.
Customer—That's a pity, for I can't offer you more than five francs.
Artist—Take it; it isn't fair that French art should leave the country.—La Rire.

OPENING SALE IN THE New Art Galleries

of the N. M. Hatch Auction Rooms, 10 Park Square

ANNOUNCEMENT

I will sell at public auction all the Paintings, also the Furnishings of the studio of the late SID. BRACKETT, the celebrated animal painter of Boston. SALE TO COMMENCE TUESDAY, FEB. 14, at 10 A. M. 150 Oil Paintings, Antique Furniture, Tall Clock, Highboy, Secretary, Steinway Piano, Chair, Fireman's Mounted Heads, Oriental Rugs, Easels, Fishing Outfit, Camera, Art Books, etc.

The paintings consist of a great variety of subjects, DOGS, CATS and LANDSCAPES with COWS and SHEEP.
Antique Furniture, Chinese Chippendale Highboy and Chair, very unusual and rare, Serpentine Front Desk and Secretary, Fireman's, Flint-Lock Guns, Blunderbusses, Knives, etc., about 30 Oriental Rugs, Fine Coloring, Mounted Heads of Buffalo, Elk, Ram, Bear, Fair Very Rare Horns, Large Whalebone, Vases, Placques, many of over 300 Volumes.

Goods Now on Exhibition

KLONDIKE OUTPUT OVER \$4,000,000

DAWSON, Yukon.—The output of gold from the Klondike region for the year 1910 amounted to \$4,100,000, according to figures published in the statement of the comptroller of the Yukon, who has tabulated the royalties paid by the companies operating here. The output is increased more than last year by \$540,000.

Two immense dredges have cut a swath up the Klondike river from Louse-town, at the confluence of the Klondike and the Yukon, as far as Bear Creek. All cabins that once lined the historic stream have been torn down and the ground beneath them dug away and sent through the dredging machines.

BARON ROTHSCHILD PASSES ON.
VIENNA—Baron Albert Rothschild, head of the Austrian branch of the family of bankers, passed on today.

POETRY MIXED WITH BUSINESS IN WEST INDIES

Since the day when Christopher Columbus first set foot on San Salvador, the West Indies have been objects of interest to the entire world. They have been "the grand arena of the war of races." First, the Spanish conquered the aborigines, then came the English, then the Dutch, the French and the Danes and the Americans. Today probably no equal area of the world is distributed among the flags of so many nations, says the New England Advance.

Cities with old world walls, fortifications and institutions flourished in the West Indies before the landing on Plymouth Rock, and lands which are now gone back to jungle sold as high as \$1000 an acre "in those booming days when sugar was at 32." It is as much a region of romance and poetry as that Cathay of which Columbus himself dreamed.

But our concern is not the romance of history, but the romance of trade, and who shall say which is more fascinating to the student of today? In the age of war the Antilles were the battleground of nations. In the age of commerce there are many good fights to be fought on these same tropical shores, and "we are just beginning to fight."

ABANDONS ARCTIC EXPLORATION

EDMONTON, Alta.—A letter has been received here from Harry V. Radford, who started out last October on a three-year tour of the northern fringe of the continent, and who is wintering at Ft. Smith, 900 miles north of Edmonton.

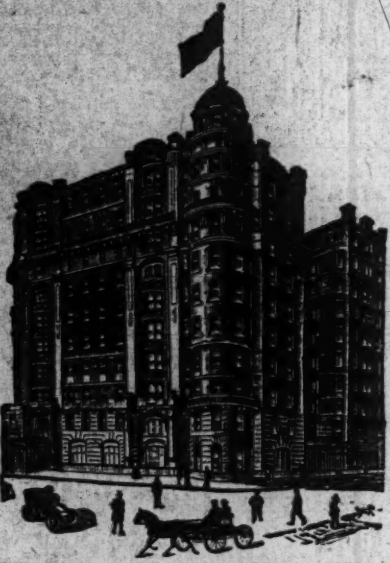
Mr. Radford says he has received letters from the authorities telling him that the government cannot allow a boat to go to Chesterfield inlet to carry him relief supplies, although Mr. Radford had offered to pay for them. Mr. Radford says he will be unable to continue his exploration of the Arctic coast.

TRAVEL

To the West Indies and the Panama Canal
Second Delightful Cruise
AMERICAN LINE S. S. "NEW YORK" Twin-Screw 10,800 Tons
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Leaves March 4—31 Days—\$150 and Up
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Special attention given to ladies traveling alone. Rates, \$1.50 per day; with bath, \$2.50 per day and up.

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79th ST., SUBWAY.

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Broadway at Seventh
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EUROPEAN PLAN

A modern down town hotel equipped with every convenience known for the comfort of its guests. Located in the center of the theatre and shopping district.

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Three hundred and twenty rooms, luxuriously furnished. Two hundred and fifty with private bath.

Automobile bus service from all trains. Under the management of COOPER & DAVIS, Lessees.

A family hotel notable for a quiet air of domesticity and a homelike atmosphere.
Lakewood, N. J. Arnold & Spangenberg.

"The City Care Forgot."
Quaint Historic
NEW ORLEANS
America's Convention and Carnival City.

St. Charles Hotel

Completely rehabilitated and under new management.
European Plan, Modern, Fireproof. A well ordered hotel for a discriminating public traveling either for business or pleasure.
Send for booklet.
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Rates, \$1.50 and Up
Convenient to subway and cross town car lines. Center of Theater and Shopping District.
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Very desirable 2-room suite is sublet, with privilege of renewal.
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BEACON HILL, BOSTON—Rooms with hot water, shower baths, \$8 to \$8 per week; rooms, private bath, \$10 to \$12; transient \$1 per day; temperance hotel.



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Superior Cuisine and Service
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250 ROOMS
150 Modern Baths
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Nearest hotel to Back Bay Stations of the B. & A. R. and N. Y. N. H. & H. E. R. No carriage required. Near Public Library, Trinity Church, New Opera House, 20 minutes to all theatres.
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Most excellent service and cuisine.
Write for booklet and all desired information.
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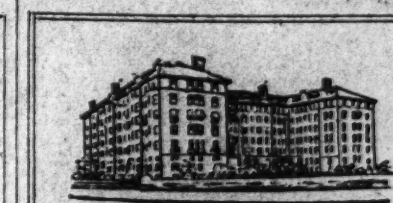
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JAS. G. HICKEY, Proprietor.



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Combination Breakfast 25c
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Reasonable prices. Prompt service.

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Quick service, excellent food, at reasonable prices. Prepared for extra business.
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ADVERTISING IS READ BY
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HOTELS AND TRIPS BETWEEN

MANY AT POINT COMFORT.

Hundreds of visitors arriving at the Hotel Chamberlin each week from the West, and New York, and Boston, find the season at its height, for unlike any other southern resort Old Point Comfort with its round of balls, dinners and outdoor amusements commences its whirl of gaiety the latter part of January, and the festivities last until the first week in April, while the summer months are ideal, and quite a number of people prefer them to the more active social life of the winter season.

HOTEL ON LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

Montgomery S. Gibson, a well-known New England hotel man, is one of the incorporators of a \$200,000 hotel at Chattanooga, Tenn. The filing of the charter is the first step to be taken by the new company to erect and furnish a hotel on Lookout mountain to take the place of Lookout inn, which was burned some years ago. Mr. Gibson, who formerly managed the Lookout inn, will also manage the new hotel.

BIG HOTEL FOR HARTFORD.

Col. G. F. Heublein states that in a day or so he will give the public the facts regarding a new 12-story hotel to take the place of the present Hotel Heublein.

The Heublein interests in Hartford are very large, as they own the entire frontage on Wells street from Gold street to Mulberry street. A new hotel built along lines that Messrs. Heublein are sure to adopt is expected to be a valuable acquisition to Hartford for the hotel facilities there now are taxed to their utmost.

BELLECLAIRE PURCHASED.

Elmer F. Woodbury, the well known Pacific coast hotel man, formerly proprietor of the Maryland and La Casa Grande hotels in Pasadena and the beautiful Hotel Pepper of Los Angeles, also the St. Mark in Oakland, Cal., has purchased the Hotel Belleclaire, Broadway and Seventy-seventh street, New York, for a term of 21 years and is now in possession.

The Belleclaire has 400 rooms and is considered one of the most exclusive family and transient hotels in the city. Its location is in the delightful section of the westerly border of Central park, and in full view of the Hudson river and Riverside drive, and surrounded by all conveniences for travel, such as the elevated railroad, the subway and surface electric.

There are many of the well-known New York families among the permanent guests. Not a few of these patrons have resided at the Belleclaire continuously

since the opening several years ago, and the interests which exist under the hotel roof make a little world in itself which has a distinct social life of its own.

SAN FRANCISCO STIRRING.
SAN FRANCISCO—Hotel men awake to the possibilities of the great 1915 exposition are already making preparations for new hotel accommodations. Col. John C. Kirkpatrick has announced that the Palace hotel would be completed to its full quota of 1000 rooms by 1915.

The announcement is the first gun fired in the progress campaign of the next five years. Plans for the building of the wing on the south side in Stevenson and Annie streets were made by George Kelham, the architect, representing Livingston & Trowbridge of New York at the time of the original contracts. Expediency and a belief that for the present a house of 350 rooms was sufficient for the demand caused the Palace Hotel Company to leave unbuilt the floors over the ball and concert rooms and the meeting halls in the southern side of the famous court.

As soon as proper arrangements can be made these floors will be added, so that by 1915 the Palace hotel will be a completed structure, one of the grandest in the country, offering 1000 rooms to the traveling public, with features novel and unusual in equipment and furnishing.

HOTEL HAS A SYMPHONY.

The St. Francis hotel of San Francisco has incorporated a most delightful feature for the amusement and benefit of its guests and the public generally.

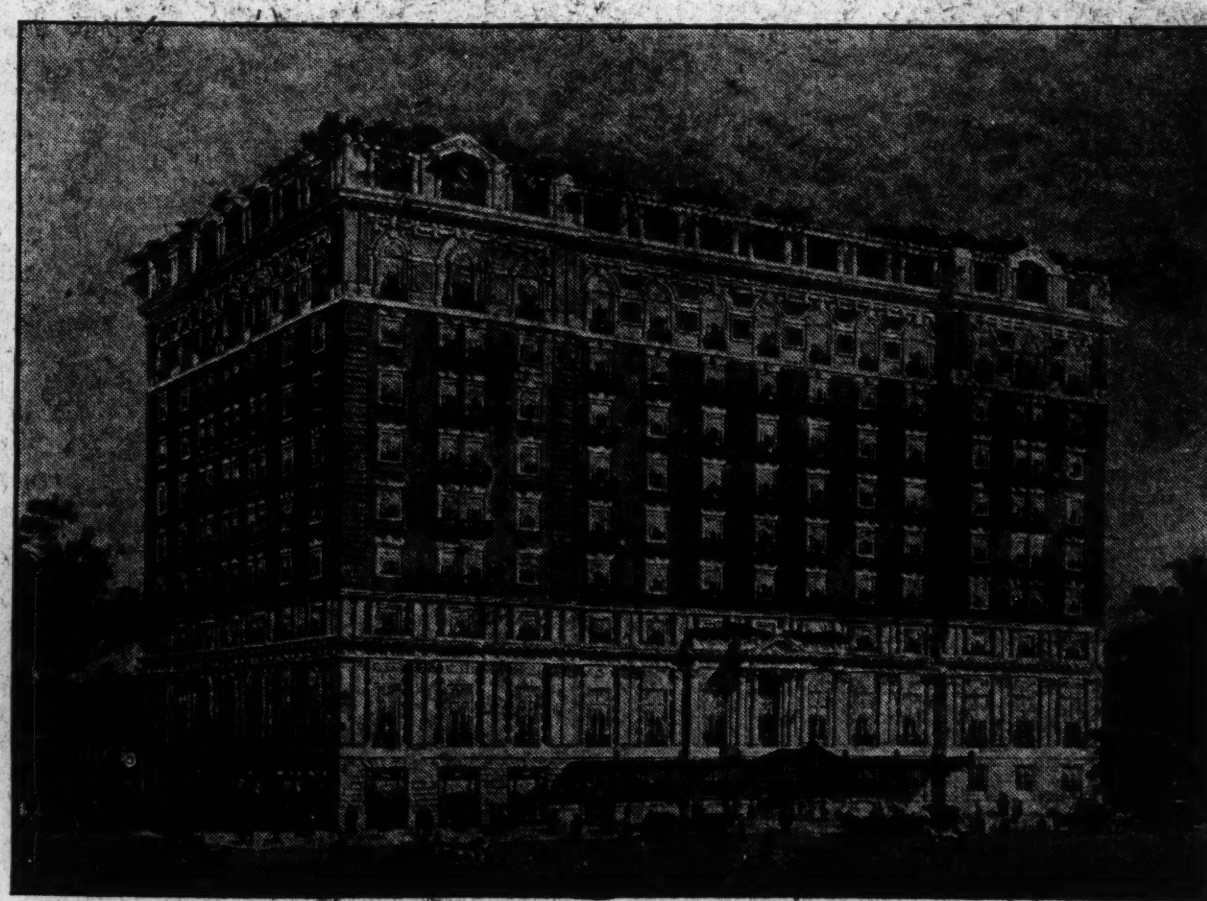
Every Sunday evening a symphony concert is given by the hotel orchestra augmented by 20 additional skilled musicians. This orchestra has been drilled until it is a most excellent aggregation of musical talent. The whole of the ground floor at such times is thrown open so that the music is carried from one end of the hotel to the other.

Needless to say this innovation is greatly appreciated by the music-loving public and the idea reflects much credit on the hotel besides furnishing delightful entertainment to its guests. It should also be a source of increased revenue by reason of the extra people who apply for reservation of tables in the dining rooms.

SOUTHERN TRAVEL HEAVY.

Travel towards the South and Southwest is now at its height. The different railroads and southern steamships are taxed to their capacity. The Twentieth Century Limited, the pride of the New York Central lines, is an especially

PROPOSED HOTEL TAFT



New hostelry at New Haven, Conn., as it will appear on the site of the historic New Haven house, which has been razed.

NEW HAVEN—Historic New Haven house, for 60 years facing the old Green and Yale campus and famous for its entertainment of parents and friends of Yale boys, has been razed.

Excavations are now being made for the foundations of the new Taft hotel which will rise on the same site. Former State Senator Frank S. Butterworth, once a famous football player, is at the head of the New Haven Hotel Company which is building the new structure, Charles P. Taft of New York, a brother of President Taft, is one of the largest

stockholders. Yale students are enthusiastic over the proposition.

The hotel is named for President Taft, who graduated from Yale in 1878. F. M. Andrews of New York is the architect.

The building will front 110 feet on Chapel street, overlooking the central green and Yale University and extend back on College street 235 feet. It will be 11 stories high and the general effect colonial. The construction is to be of steel with brick and reinforced concrete, trimmed with stone.

There will be 300 rooms in all, many of them in extensive suites and all with baths. Every room will open to the air and light. It is planned to have a large banquet hall on the top floor where covers can be laid for 600. A roof-garden will top the structure.

W. J. Hadden & Sons Company of New York has been awarded the general contract for construction. This firm has given a sub-contract for the rough work to the David H. Clark Company of New Haven.

The hotel itself is conducted on plans that commend it to people of taste and refinement.

E. S. de Wolfe, manager of The Granada, corner Sutlee and Hyde streets, San Francisco, is in charge of a very attractive house. It possesses unusual attraction for tourists on account of its quiet location. A modern structure, fitted with everything that the ingenuity of man can think of for the comfort and welfare of the traveling public, the Granada is a popular hotel. It is conducted on both American and European

plans. Booklets may be obtained by writing to the hotel and travel department of The Monitor.

George E. Stearns and Philip P. Pretto, both well known New England hotel men, have in mind many novel features for the entertainment of the public at the big Nantasket hotel which they have leased from the metropolitan park commissioners, as was announced exclusively in The Monitor last Wednesday.

United States hotel, Boston's old reliable hostelry, has for 80 years catered

EARLY IN THE SEASON

Impress upon the public through early advertising, the name and advantages of your location, resort or hotel

BEGIN NOW!

THE MONITOR HOTEL AND RESORT SECTION HAS PROVEN POPULAR AND PROFITABLE TO THE ADVERTISER

INDIANA MAY BUY ISLAND.

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—The city council has adopted a resolution favoring the purchase by the state of Green River island, a tract of 2000 acres, above Evansville. The county commissioners also acted favorably on the plan. A bill will be submitted to the Legislature authorizing the purchase and providing a commission to meet with the Kentucky authorities to perfect title.

Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 106-110 Washington st., Boston.—Requires demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the **BLANK BOOK CORNER**, Phone, Richmond 1492.

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FOR HIGH-GRADE ANDIRONS AND FIREPLACE GOODS, BOSTON BRASS AND IRON CO., 108 Union st., Boston.

ANTIQUES

WANTED—Antique furniture, old silver, paintings, engravings, china, etc. M. B. LEMON, 18 Province court, Boston. Tel. phone Main 1249 L.

ART

JOHN H. TEARLE, 305 Berkeley Bldg., Boston. Motions, Works of Art, Lesson Markers, 25c. Emblem Jewelry, Illustrated catalog free. REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 316, Boston. Best literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

ART (FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 292 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAITINGS CASLER'S, 372 Boylston st.—Braiding, cording, plaitings and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.

ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for theaters, stores, halls and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums. MRS. C. C. WHITE, 29 Bromfield st.

AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN, 12 Canal st., Boston. Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.

BOOK SHOPS

W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 96 Bromfield st.—Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3762.

BOOTS

HATHAWAY'S RELIABLE SHOES, every pair guaranteed. We have satisfied customers 50 years. 82 Merchants row.

BRASS-CRAFT

J. S. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Mass.—Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., on State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms for household and janitors use.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS SUNSHINE RIBBON & CARBON CO., 175 Devonshire, Boston. Tel. P. H. 668. SMUT, LESS carbon paper for all purposes.

CARD ENGRAVERS

WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards artistically engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Etab. 1869. 30 Bromfield st.

CARPET CLEANING

STEAM SCOURING, HAND or VACUUM. ADAMS & SWETT CLEANING CO., 180 Kemble st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070-1071. Box.

CATERER

D. MADDALENA, Fancy ice creams our specialty. Weddings and parties supplied. 205 Clarendon st. Phone B. B. 974.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE

WELLS BURRAGE CO., formerly with Abraxas French Co., Table China and Glassware. 341 Boylston, opp. Arlington st.

CLOTHING (WET WEATHER)

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S Wet-Weather Coats reduced, \$10. Complete line of goods for street or auto, \$45-\$70. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Sumner st.

COMBS

N. C. WHITAKER & CO., Manufacturers and Retailers TORTOISE SEED GOODS. Rooms 22-23, 7 Temple pl. st.

CORSETS

CORSETS, FRONT and BACK LACED, custom made. B. W. LORAN, 37 Temple pl., room 10, over Whitney's.

CUSTOM CORSETS AND ACCESSORIES, also styles ready-to-wear corsets. MISS S. A. SYER, 9 Hamilton pl., Boston.

CORSET MAKERS

CUSTOM CORSETS, 600 Columbia street. MRS. GEORGE STOWE. At home Wednesdays. Tel. Custom Corsets, B. B. 1094-5.

CORSET SPECIALIST

MADAME GORDON, Custom Corset made to meet all requirements, specialty in fitting. 7 Temple place, Oxford 142-2.

CUSTOM CORSETS

LA PATRICIA, CUSTOM CORSET, "HER MONIA" ready-to-wear corset. MADAM SARA, Corsets, 120 Boylston st., Boston.

CUSTOM CORSETS AND LINGERIE

MADAME DES ROCHERS, 145 Tremont st., 1st floor, over Adams' shoe store. Corsets made to order from \$5 to \$25.

CUSTOM SHIRT MAKERS

SEITZ'S MADE TO ORDER, perfection guaranteed. AMOS E. CHASE, 621 Washington st., Boston.

CUTLERY

DAME STODDARD CO., 374 Washington st., Boston. Everything in gold and silver.

DECATING AND PAINTING

PAINTING OF RESIDENCES and interior work. DIETZ PAINTING & DECORATING CO., 675 Boylston st. Tel. B. B. 2910.

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A FULL LINE of domestic and imported delicatessen. ALL KINDS OF COOKED MEAT, also cooked to order. J. J. FISCHER, 224 Wash. st. Tel. 2745. Box.

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FOR HIGH-GRADE ANDIRONS AND FIREPLACE GOODS, BOSTON BRASS AND IRON CO., 108 Union st., Boston.

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WANTED—Antique furniture, old silver, paintings, engravings, china, etc. M. B. LEMON, 18 Province court, Boston. Tel. phone Main 1249 L.

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JOHN H. TEARLE, 305 Berkeley Bldg., Boston. Motions, Works of Art, Lesson Markers, 25c. Emblem Jewelry, Illustrated catalog free. REID PUBLISHING CO., 420 Boylston st., room 316, Boston. Best literature and pictures on religious subjects. Send for catalogue. Circulating library.

ART (FLORENTINE)

O. CUSUMANO, Importer of Florentine Specialties, 292 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON.

ART EMBROIDERY AND PLAITINGS CASLER'S, 372 Boylston st.—Braiding, cording, plaitings and buttons made to order; skirts plaited.

ARTIFICIAL PLANTS

NATURAL PRESERVED PALMS AND GRASSES, artificial flowers and plants for theaters, stores, halls and homes. BOSTON DECORATIVE PLANT CO., 65 and 67 Summer st., Boston.

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CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten Goods, Souvenir Post Cards, Albums. MRS. C. C. WHITE, 29 Bromfield st.

AWNINGS AND WINDOW SHADES

W. H. McLELLAN, 12 Canal st., Boston. Awnings, Tents, Flags, Window Shades, Boat Covers, Wedding Canopies.

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 41 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowdoin st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for catalogue.

BOOK SHOPS

W. A. BUTTERFIELD, 96 Bromfield st.—Choice books, new and old. Circulating library, 2 cts. per day. Phone Main 3762.

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HATHAWAY'S RELIABLE SHOES, every pair guaranteed. We have satisfied customers 50 years. 82 Merchants row.

BRASS-CRAFT

J. S. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston. Mass.—Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

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G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., on State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms for household and janitors use.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARBON PAPER AND TYPEWRITER RIBBONS SUNSHINE RIBBON & CARBON CO., 175 Devonshire, Boston. Tel. P. H. 668. SMUT, LESS carbon paper for all purposes.

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WEDDING, BUSINESS or CALLING cards artistically engraved. Write for samples. BRETT'S, Etab. 1869. 30 Bromfield st.

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DIAMONDS

HODGSON, KENNARD & CO., Inc. 25 State st., Boston, Mass.—Diamonds and precious stones.

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THE MANHATTAN CO., INC., room 42-48 Winter street, Boston. Best leading dyers and cleansers.

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THE ELECTRIC SHOP—Supplies, fixtures, gas lamps, mantles and novelties. Special attention given to repairs. WOODS-ALLIS CO., 65 Devonshire st.

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VALENTINES, attractive and inexpensive; Hearts, Letters and Post Cards. At 384A Boylston st., room 15.

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THE S. S. SHEPARD DRY BATTERY CO., 114 Bedford st., Flashlights, batteries, bulbs, standard batteries, sterling lamps.

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"CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON" Favorable prices to Monitor readers. ROUGHTON, 512, Boston. B. B. 1934.

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"Where only the fairest bloom." 43 Bromfield st. Phone Fort Hill 538.

CHOICE FLOWERS OF THE SEASON

at fair prices. THOR, J. CLARK, Bromfield and Boylston sts., Boston. B. B. 3021.

GINN THE FLORIST

1 Park st., next to the church. Flowers, Roses and Christmas Novelties.

ARNOLD & PETERO

400 Boylston st., Reliable florists; low prices; try us. We are as near to you as your telephone.

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HIGH-GRADE LINE OF FRUITS, COGNAC, PORT, CHAMPAGNE, BONS, BOVA, 16 Huntington av., Boston.

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MACEY BOOK CASES and LIBRARY FURNITURE. MACEY-STEVENSON-MORSE CO., 40 Franklin st., Boston.

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W. DAVIDSON, Custom Furriers. Reuniting, remodeling and re-dyeing. 175 Tremont st. Phone Oxf. 2845-2.

GAS AND ELECTRIC FIXTURES

HOLLINGS CO., 10 Hamilton pl., Boston. Lamps, Shades, Capabilities and Capabilities. Fixtures refinished and repaired.

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PETER F. O'BRIEN & SON, 28 South Boston, Tel. B. B. 340. Carpentry, Plumbers, Masons, Roofers, Painters.

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BOSTON PLATING CO., 100 South Boston, Room 5—Musical and railroad oxidizing work a specialty.

GROCERS

YOU GET QUALITY AT COBE, ALDRICH & CO., 72-728 Washington st., Forty-six years in this store.

HABERDASHERS

LOW PRICES to close out lots this month at AYRES, THE HABERDASHER, 170 Federal st. and 180 Main ave.

HAIR-DRESSING

MRS. MACHALE, 420 Boylston st. Hair goods and all the new accessories a specialty. Tel. B. B. 2407.

HAIR WORK

COMBINGS made into braids and puffs. Mail orders given prompt attention. MISS CUNNINGHAM, 41 Winter st. Room 31.

HARDWARE

JOHN W. GOSDEN & CO., 240 Main ave. Electricians and locksmiths. Dealers in cutlery, kitchenware, paints, etc.

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BOSTON FLOOR CO., Ltd., 22 Kingston st.—Polished Parquet Floors, plain or ornamental. Floor refinishing. Tel. Oxf. 108-2.

HATTERS AND FURRIERS

HALL & HANCOCK CO., 250 Main ave. at summer prices. HALL FUR CO., successors, 420 Washington st., Boston.

HATTERS

WM. R. HAND, PRACTICAL HATTER, 10 Avery st., 2nd floor, south of Adams' shoe store; soft, stiff, alk. straw and Panama hats cleaned, blocked and retrimmed; hats band and bound while you wait, 50c.

HIGH-CLASS PAINTINGS

BIGLOW AND JORDAN, 11 Bromfield st. Phone Main 1983-2.

KODAKS AND PICTURES

ARTHUR W. HUBBARD, 40-55 Bromfield st., Boston. High grade developing. Valentine's Picture Framing.

JEWELRY, ETC.

E. F. SAWYER, 42 Huntington av., Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Clocks; high grade repairing and adjusting.

ROMM, Esser st., opp. Siegel's—Small gold-filled watches. American movement. \$6.50. Mail orders repairing.

CUFF LINKS and SCARF PINS, 15K gold, \$2.00 to \$5.00. WM. BOND & SON, 4 Congress st. Est. 1793.

ESTATES and OTHERS

Jewelry, diamonds, old gold and silver appraised and bought. FRANK A. ANDREWS CO., 10 School st., Boston.

T. FRANK BELL (Established 1892). Gold, jewelry, fans, combs, jewelry, watches, umbrellas repairing. 9 Temple pl., Boston.

B. J. DAVEY & CO., 21 Bromfield st., room 407.—Expert coloring on jewelry, and family pails put in condition.

LAUNDRY

NEWTON ST. WORK neatly done. Ladies' shirtwaists and dresses. Tel. 1732-2 B. E. CHICKERING HAND LAUNDRY, 233 Huntington ave.—Ladies' work a specialty; cleaning and dyeing. Tel. 3004-1 B. E.

LADIES' TAILORS

J. MAKLAUSKY, 282 Dartmouth st.—Nothing too high for my capability. Nothing too small for my personal attention.

LADIES' FINE TAILORING

Satisfaction guaranteed. E. C. LEONARD CO., Inc., Ladies' Tailors, 31 Temple place.

LOUIS VERNAGLIA, ladies' tailor latest models and fabrics, satisfaction guaranteed. 15 Temple pl. Long distance tel.

LADIES' WAISTS

WEAR THE TREMONT WAIST—Costs no more than ordinary waists. Sold only by THE GLEN HILLER AND COLLIER CO., 1

Supplies for the Women Folk

HOUSEHOLD NEEDS

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES

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WOMEN'S SPECIALTIES



Put An End to Floor Destruction

If you were to put a dozen different kinds of casters, including "FELTOID," on as many pianos and then have those pianos moved side by side over a hardwood floor, there would be one trail you could not follow—the "FELTOID." They—not the floor—receive the impact.

"FELTOID" CASTERS and TIPS

See that your next furniture is equipped with them. Insist upon having the "FELTOID." The smooth satin like finish endures while leather hardens; rubber soon wears away; vulcanized cotton and fibre are harder than the floor. "FELTOID" Casters and Tips never harden, never scratch, never mar, never stain—and last as long as the furniture itself.

Put an end to needless floor destruction. Equip your furniture with the genuine "FELTOID." No faith necessary—your money back if you want it.

Look for the name "FELTOID" stamped on every wheel and tip.

FOR SALE BY

SMITH HARDWARE CO.,
41 Washington Street, Boston

PRESIDENT NICHOLS PRAISES DARTMOUTH DEMOCRATIC IDEALS

Democratic tendencies at Dartmouth College, which he declared are being preserved in the present as in the past, were extolled by Ernest Fox Nichols, president of the institution, at a banquet of the Dartmouth Alumni Association of Boston in the Hotel Somerset Friday evening.

James B. Reynolds '90, president of the association, was toastmaster, and with him at the head table were Benjamin Tenney '83; William M. Hatch '86, president of the Dartmouth Club of Boston; Charles F. Matthews '82, of New York, a trustee of Dartmouth; Parker D. Handy of New York, Princeton '79, a trustee of Princeton University; Henry Crosby Emery, Washington, chairman of the tariff board; President Nichols; Prof. Charles F. Richardson '71, Hanover, N. H.; Thomas Nelson Perkins, Harvard '91, member of the corporation of Harvard; Lewis Parkhurst '78, a trustee of Dartmouth College; Isaac Paul '78, Boston; Benjamin A. Kimball '54, Concord, N. H., trustee of Dartmouth; Wilder D. Quint '87, Boston; Francis E. Clark, D. D., '73, president World's Christian Endeavor Union, and Charles P. Chase '89, treasurer of Dartmouth College.

Among others present were Frank Parsons, chief justice of New Hampshire; Gen. C. W. Bartlett, former Governor Frank Rollins of New Hampshire; Col. R. P. Johnson, '96, of the staff of Governor Bass of New Hampshire; Judge A. R. Savage of the supreme court of Maine; Samuel L. Powers, '74; Frank S. Streeter, '74, Concord, N. H.; former Governor Henry B. Quincy, Laconia, N. H.; Edward W. Hutchins, Melvin O. Adams, '71; Chief Justice John A. Alden, '74; R. Clark, '73; Dr. George A. Leland, George W. Kestabrook, '61; Edwin B. Hale, '65; Leslie Weed, '79; Samuel K. Hamilton, '80; Samuel Hudson, '85; Gen. Charles K. Darling, '85; Thomas W. Proctor, '79; Arthur L. Spring, '80; A. Shuman, Dr. Alexander Quackenbush, '87; E. K. Hall, '92.

These officers were elected by the association. President, Benjamin Tenney '83; vice-presidents, James B. Richardson '87, Henry W. Stevens, '75, Concord, N. H.; John C. Sanborn, '91, Lawrence; Warren C. Gregory '80, Boston; executive committee, Frank H. Harrison '76, Morton C. Tuttle '97, Charles K. Darling '85, Irving French '91, Channing Cox '01, Arthur E. Hanlon '03, secretary, Thomas W. Streeter '04, treasurer, Henry M. Chase '07, chorister, James R. Chandler '08.

VIRGINIA TO MEET PENNSYLVANIA AND DARTMOUTH

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va.—The University of Virginia track team has arranged a triangular meet for Thursday of Easter week between Pennsylvania, Dartmouth and Virginia. This promises to be the biggest outdoor athletic event ever held in the South.

Pennsylvania has a number of good men, while Dartmouth has one of the best track squads in the history of the college.

Virginia, which won the cup at the George Washington meet recently, will send only four men to the Hopkins meet in Baltimore Saturday. A large squad will go to the Georgetown meet March 4, and endeavor to bring back the point trophy.

JERSEY CITY CLUB TRANSFER.
NEW YORK—Final papers in the sale of the Jersey City Baseball Club of the Eastern league to a syndicate headed by James L. Lillia, a Jersey City lawyer, were signed Friday. The price is estimated to be about \$25,000. Mr. Lillia will be president of the new company, which will carry out the three-year contract made by the former owner with Manager John Ryan.

PORTLAND TROLLEY COMPANY TO BUILD LARGE REPAIR SHOPS

PORTLAND, Ore.—The Oregonian says that plans for the erection of a \$300,000 repair plant and car shop on the 15-acre tract bounded by Holgate, Milwaukee and Rhine streets and the Southern Pacific shops on the East Side are being formulated by the Portland Railway, Light & Power Company and will be carried into execution during the present year as the result of realty transfers completed recently.

"All our present repair plants will be moved into the new buildings and the abandoned structures used for other purposes," said B. S. Josselyn, president of the company.

"We have progressed so far with our plans that we are certain of completing our new plant this year. It will cost \$300,000 and will be constructed of fireproof material throughout. Whether it is to be of brick or concrete has not yet been determined.

"The consolidation of plants will enable us to do our work with greater convenience and at less cost. We will equip the plant with the best machinery and the most modern appliances.

"A number of separate buildings will be built. These will include a blacksmith shop, a paint shop, a wood-working shop, a foundry, a machine shop and a general repair and reconstruction plant. The place in which we hope to build our own cars will not be put up until later. Our plans provide for buildings that will cover the entire 15-acre tract within the next few years."

With the completion of the work outlined by President Josselyn, the local concern will have one of the most complete street railway repair plants in the country. In this place alone it will be possible to construct a complete street railway car, but this work will not be undertaken until facilities especially designed for this purpose shall have been provided.

KING APPROVES CORONATION CUP

LONDON—The King has approved of the title of the "King's Coronation Cup" being given to a special cup to be played for at Ranelagh on July 15. The trophy is a £250 challenge cup given by the committee of the Ranelagh Club with four souvenir cups to the winners.

It is to be played for annually at Ranelagh and is open to winners of (1) the inter-regimental tournament; (2) the Hurlingham challenge cup; (3) the Ranelagh open cup; and (4) approved teams representing India and the colonies and dominions of the empire.

If more than two teams enter the preliminary tie will be played off on July 12 or 13. The match has received his majesty's immediate patronage.

SCORING METHODS TO REMAIN.
CHICAGO—Official scoring in the American league will be done in the open this year as before. President Johnson says that protests from other cities have been received, pointing out disadvantages in the scheme to keep secret the identities of official scorers and he thought the proposition had so little chance to find favor in the eyes of the club owners that he probably would not present it to them at the coming schedule meeting.

Men and Women Can Make \$25 to \$35 Weekly

SELLING THIS NEW HOUSEHOLD NECESSITY, "THE HAMILTON"

Cream Whipper, Egg Beater and Ice Cream Freezer Combined

No kitchen complete without one. All housekeepers appreciate its usefulness. The moment they see it, pressure and suction action, coupled with a little effort on the part of operator, produce remarkably fine results in cake preparation, custards, confections, dressings, etc.—in fact, anything that requires mixing, stirring, whipping or churning. For samples and demonstration basis, call on or write to:

**AGENTS' DEPT. NO. 10,
GEORGE C. VENESS MFG. CO.
(INCORPORATED),
125 MILK ST., BOSTON, MASS.**

FREE WITH UPHOLSTERING

With every order for upholstering a 5-piece set or over we will give a set of Slip Covers free. This offer expires Feb. 28, 1911.



Those who desire Slip Covers only can procure them from \$6.00 and up. With each set we will give a large sofa cushion made of the finest material. Write or phone, and our man will call with full line of samples. Goods called for and delivered FREE within 25 miles.

SIEGEL UPHOLSTERING CO., 15 AVON STREET
Tel. 1868-1 Oxford

Electrical Radiator

Also a vast improvement has been made over the old hot water bottle by the introduction of the **ELECTRIC HEATING PAD**. There are so many Electric heating and cooking devices, such as **FLAT IRONS, ELECTRIC TOASTERS, etc.**, that we should like to have an opportunity to tell you about them.

SETH W. FULLER CO., 100 Bedford Street

Effective Interior Decorating and House Painting

Competent workmen under the personal supervision of Mr. George Dietz. Estimates, designs and colored sketches submitted.

DIETZ PAINTING AND DECORATING CO., Boston, Mass.
578 Boylston Street Telephone Back Bay 2910.



BURRILL'S TOILET POWDER

This preparation is carefully and accurately prepared with the finest ingredients so as to secure a perfect cleanser.

DELICIOUSLY AROMATIC
It softens the skin and imparts a pleasant cool and refreshing feeling. It is recommended by the highest authorities on the subject.

PRICE 25 CENTS

SOLD EVERYWHERE
and Electric Lighting Plants For COUNTRY HOUSES

WATER SUPPLY
No elevated tank to freeze or leak. Tank located in cellar. 60 pounds pressure. Furnished with Hand Electric Pump. Ideal Fire Protection. Electric Lighting Plants at prices within the reach of all. Write for Catalogue 27.

"EUREKA" THE NEW Electric Turbine Vacuum Cleaner



For houses, stores, churches, theaters, anywhere there's dirt. You need it and will probably have it when you learn the price is less than half what others cost. Weight only 9 lbs. Height 5 ins. It's little, but goes after dirt and gets it all. Cleans perfectly floors, carpets, rugs, draperies, furniture, bedding, radiators, bookcases, all corners and holes. Costs only 1/4 cent an hour to run it. Call and see it or write for catalogue.

I. W. PINKHAM
141 Franklin St., Cor. Federal BOSTON.
Phone 1936 Fort Hill

You Need these Inventions Of Merit!



Saxonian
Spark Gas Lighter, safer and cheaper than matches. Vacuum Cleaner, better than broom. Incandescent Kerosene Mantle Lamp, cheapest and best light. A new sample Gas Lighter, and receive the best agency proposition ever offered. Agents wanted everywhere.

E. S. A. LIGHTING CO., Box 20, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

L. C. STEVENS & CO. UPHOLSTERERS

Window Shades, Draperies and Awnings. Carpets cleaned and laid. Furniture and Bricks-Chests packed and shipped. Naptha and vacuum cleaning. 700 WASHINGTON ST., Cor. Beacon St. Brookline, Mass. Tel. 1813-2

Spirella



The basis of corset excellence is the boning. Spirella Corsets have an indestructible, pliable boning; made from a single strand of wire of great tensile strength; produces a perfect spring in every direction, conforming accurately to every curve and yielding to every movement, but never taking permanent form of body. Guaranteed not to break nor run in corset wear; a style for every figure. M. W. WILLET, New England Manager, Berkeley Bldg., 420 BOYLSTON ST.

The Pillow Shoe EASY AND COMFORTABLE FOR WOMEN'S WEAR

No breaking in required. Soft, flexible, durable, stylish. Has no lacing to tear or wrinkle, and fits the foot with the soft, easy feel of a glove.

POPULAR PRICES
Delivered post paid anywhere in U. S. or its possessions. Send for free catalog and self-measure blank.

Pillow Shoe Co., 184 Summer St. DEPT. 2, BOSTON, MASS.

\$2 Combinations For \$1.50

Home made every one. Made up in corset cover and drawers or corset cover and petticoat, either combination or princess. Mail orders 10c extra.

Palmer's Corset Store 52 WINTER ST.

The Arnan Water Motor

Furnishes power at practically no cost to any household for any purpose. It is the greatest power invention of our time for domestic purposes. Cleans bottles, runs your sewing machine, ice cream freezer, polishes your silverware, etc., etc. Send for circular at once.

Arnan Mfg Co. CITY NATIONAL BANK BLDG. UTICA, N. Y.

Catnip Ball

15 Cents Everywhere. A Toy for Cats. A package of herbs for the amusement of cats. Cats love it. Cats will eat it. Cats will play with it. Cats will run after it. Cats will sleep with it. Cats will curl up with it. Cats will purr with it. Cats will meow with it. Cats will growl with it. Cats will hiss with it. Cats will scratch with it. Cats will jump with it. Cats will climb with it. Cats will run with it. Cats will play with it. Cats will sleep with it. Cats will curl up with it. Cats will purr with it. Cats will meow with it. Cats will growl with it. Cats will hiss with it. Cats will scratch with it. Cats will jump with it. Cats will climb with it. Cats will run with it. Cats will play with it. Cats will sleep with it. Cats will curl up with it. Cats will purr with it. Cats will meow with it. Cats will growl with it. Cats will hiss with it. Cats will scratch with it. Cats will jump with it. Cats will climb with it. Cats will run with it. Cats will play with it. 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NEWS OF THE REALTY MARKET

Trading in local real estate this week has not been as active or the sales as big as last week, but the lull is only temporary and occasioned to a great extent by the heavy snow. Many brokers report that they are working on deals which they expect to put through within a short time, and agents are by no means discouraged by this week's interruption of what seemed to be the beginning of the usual brisk spring business.

A feature of the week's trading was the sale just announced of the well-known Dana lands in the Back Bay, which have been acquired by Gen. Charles H. Taylor of Boston from the New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, through the office of John C. Kiley, Exchange building. There are 365,308 square feet, assessed for more than \$200,000. At public auction recently this tract brought \$120,000.

A number of moderate-size city proper parcels have changed hands this week, with the West end and the South end most prominent. Roxbury and Dorchester estates also have enjoyed a good demand. There has been no appreciable falling off in the inquiry for suburban places, judging from the sales reported from the offices of some of the biggest handlers of this class of property.

John D. Hardy, trustee, 10 High street, has just sold another lot of very desirable land in the Fisher hill district of Brookline to T. Henry Clarkson, also of Brookline. There are 8192 square feet in the plot.

THAT COMING EXPOSITION.

Boston is seething as never before with an extraordinary variety of public and private plans of development, or, as President Smith of the Chamber of Commerce aptly phrases it: "The atmosphere is surcharged with the spirit of progress." The real estate exposition to be held in April gives a needed opportunity for the pictorial presentation of these important projects before the citizens and quick advantage is being taken of this unique chance for general assemblage for public inspection.

The advisory committee on the exposition which is to be held under the auspices of the Boston Real Estate Exchange at Horticultural hall April 3-15 next, feel assured that the exhibition will be a success and that the display and assemblage of real estate plots and plans and building details will be most interesting and attractive. The chairman of the committee, Frederic H. Vieux, has taken advantage of the unusual number and variety of projects of urban improvement now being discussed to secure the presentation of the most important of them for the information and enlightenment of the public at the fair.

The directors of the East Boston Company, which has lately acquired the Boston Land Company, and become the largest land proprietor of the Greater Boston with a territory of 1000 acres, have unanimously voted that the treasurer, Charles E. Adams, be authorized to rent adequate space and prepare plans of its property and of the proposed new dock system in East Boston and to devise and prepare other features for an exhibit at the exposition in Horticultural hall. A contract has been signed with the Exposition Company for a 12-foot space in a conspicuous location to the left of the main entrance and colored pictorial plans will be exhibited of the proposed great dock system with its projected warehouses and approaches. Vice-President Byrnes of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Company, has signified his willingness to exhibit the great transportation project of the transformation of the Revere Beach & Lynn railroad into a standardized and electrified new trunk line with a tunnel under Boston harbor.

Laurence Minot, managing trustee of the Park square lands, has contracted for a conspicuous corner space and will display very interesting plans of the trustees for a broad and comprehensive development of this important district in the center of the city. Mayor Fitzgerald will exhibit for the city a large picture of the contemplated annex to city hall on the site of the old court house and other exhibitors of new projects are planning to take part and their names will be announced soon.

Col. William A. Gaston, president of the National Shawmut Bank, has spoken for space at the fair to show the Shawmut bank building as a fine type of city office structure.

Such representations give the requisite tone and prestige to the enterprise and, as the floor space of Horticultural hall is limited, the outlook is that it will all be engaged before the end of the present month. The management reports contracts already signed and in sight for about three quarters of the entire space.

Other contracts for space signed are those of the Colwell Lead Company, which will exhibit the new invention of fresh water heaters, and the Space Saving Appliance Company. T. A. Callahan, the local representative of this firm, will exhibit several space saving devices for homes, one of which will be a combination bath tub, wash tub and kitchen sink which has been especially designed for use in many small apartment suites now so popular to many householders. The exhibition of these features will be made the first time at the real estate exposition.

Probably one of the most popular features in connection with the show will be a model of a six room dwelling, completely furnished, which will cover 5728 square feet. It will be of good, substantial design and practical in every standpoint. This exhibit will be known as "The Home Beautiful," and will represent a cost of \$10,000. A team of companies, including builders, building supplies, contractors and house

furnishers, will participate in this exhibit, plans for which are now being made by a prominent architect of this city.

"The Home Beautiful" is intended to show the cost both as to the construction and furnishing of the model home. It will be so designed, constructed and furnished that all interested in the problem of the home may secure an estimate of the cost of a similar dwelling, or of one of similar type but of cheaper or greater price, and its equipment.

In connection with this exhibit E. J. Rowe, manager, has received a communication from a well known builder in which he says: "The problem of building and equipping the 'home ideal' in this age of progressiveness is one which not only calls for broad experience, but also much of the artistic capabilities, in order that the smallest space be utilized to best possible advantage without sacrificing appearances."

"Much has been written about the 'ideal home' from the standpoint of the individual writer. What may be ideal from the viewpoint of the man of wealth would not appeal to the man of modest income, consequently the home which would satisfy the desire of the greatest number would be the nearest to what constitutes the 'ideal.' Within the past few years the average housewife has become so educated to the modern conveniences of new homes that what was a luxury a short time ago is now a necessity, and so the up-to-date builder finds it necessary to incorporate these conveniences at moderate cost and devise ways and places for their installation."

"No matter how small the structure, it is possible to make it ideal in convenience and artistic capabilities without a great expenditure, if one has had practical experience and has the ability to apply it."

A PICTURESQUE SPOT.

One of the most picturesque spots on the coast of Massachusetts and also one of the highest points between Boston and Provincetown on Cape Cod is the Governor Emery estate situated on a high hill at Marshfield.

George W. Emery was Governor of Utah during Grant's administration and he spent \$150,000 on this beautiful summer place, including \$28,000 for the house. The top of the hill is level, and the view of the ocean is superb. Boston light can be seen on a clear day and more than a dozen other lights all the way to Plymouth are within range.

A feature of this hill is the fine growth of oak and pine trees on it. There are about 2000 oaks and those in charge of the estate of the late Governor have been offered \$17 each for every oak tree, but they refuse to sell them and thus destroy one of the points of beauty of the estate. The pines number between 500 and 1000 trees. The grounds of the estate if cut up would make room for about 1000 cottage sites but the trustees of the estate do not wish to cut up the property, but desire to sell it as a whole, and it is said that the price asked today is only half of the amount put into the estate by Governor Emery.

SALES BY EDWARD T. HARRINGTON.

Sale has been made of the apartment house at 14 Rosseter street, Dorchester, consisting of 16 new three-family houses of 16 rooms fitted with every modern convenience, together with 4800 square feet of land, all assessed on a valuation of \$7500. The sale was made for Mrs. B. T. Watson to W. A. Blumenthal. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

Building in Lexington.

A. C. Washburn, who has built many houses in Lexington during the past few years, has purchased a lot of land at the junction of Somerset and Olive roads, containing 29,700 square feet, with a street frontage of 338 feet. The land purchased is part of the Francis B. Hayes estate and there are some choice trees on the land. It is the intention of Mr. Washburn to immediately erect what Lexington most needs, a house "for

sale." Herbert C. Birtwell was the grantor.

Marlboro Residence Sold.

J. W. Matheson has sold his residence at 88 Plymouth street, Marlboro, consisting of a modern house and 12,000 square feet of land, to A. Bradley, who has bought for a residence. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

Arlington.

John C. Foley of Somerville has sold to C. H. Campbell of Arlington a property on Everett street, Arlington, consisting of a new two-family house of 13 rooms and all improvements, together with lot of land containing 5000 square feet.

Buys in West Acton.

P. H. Bliss has bought the real estate belonging to Donald E. McKay located in West Acton, consisting of a dwelling house of 14 rooms, stable and 25,000 feet of land. Edward T. Harrington Company were the brokers.

In Billerica.

E. M. Harrington et al. have sold a lot of land on River View avenue, near Fordway bridge, North Billerica, containing 12,800 square feet, to George C. Hodge of Boston, who intends to erect a bungalow.

LEASES BIG NEW GARAGE.

A new up-to-date fireproof automobile building containing more than 18,000 square feet of space on one floor, now being finished at the junction of Lansdowne and Franklin streets, Cambridgeport, has been leased for a long term to the Fred A. Lund Company now located at 55 Stanhope street, Boston, which will occupy about March 1. William Crane, the owner, leases to the company through the Factory Exchange.

GREATER BOSTON MOVEMENT.

The Greater Boston movement has reached Weston, Mass., and this evening a mass meeting of citizens to consider the proposed political federation will be held in the town hall. Robert A. Woods and David A. Edwards of the Boston Chamber of Commerce are to be the speakers. Charles H. Jones will preside.

SALES BY HENRY W. SAVAGE.

Henry W. Savage was the broker in the sale reported in these columns of the West End property at 120 Myrtle street, consisting of a frame house with 652 square feet of land.

Watertown, Mass.

Agreements are signed for the sale by Walter H. Gleason to W. J. Taylor of a new frame 2-family dwelling and 4250 square feet of land situated on Langdon avenue, Watertown. The house is not yet assessed and the land is taxed on a valuation of 6 cents a foot.

Weymouth, Mass.

Final papers have gone to record in the sale made through his office of property situated in Weymouth, numbered 15 Webb street, consisting of a house of eight rooms, stable, poultry house and 9000 feet of land. Alice Bacon conveys to Mabel T. Pierce.

Milford, Mass.

Henry W. Savage has sold the Lynn property on Beaver street, Milford, Mass., consisting of 3 1/2 acres of land, eight room house, barn and poultry houses. The personal property was included in the sale. The purchaser is Barney Brudzinski of Walpole.

Bellingham, Mass.

Final papers are on record in the sale of a property consisting of 1 1/2 acres of land, house of eight rooms, barn and poultry house, situated on Hartford avenue, Bellingham, Mass. Laura U. Clements of Boston conveys to John F. Carroll.

Holliston, Mass.

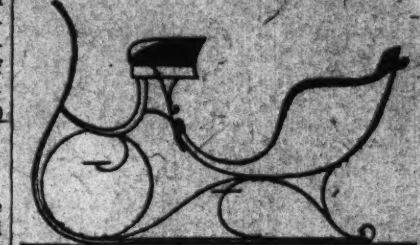
Henry W. Savage has also sold the Fairbanks estate situated on Adams street, Holliston, Mass. The property

Classified Advertisements

RATES—One insertion, 12 cents a line, three or more insertions, 10 cents a line. Telephone your advertisement to 4330 Back Bay, or, if preferred, a representative will call on you to discuss advertising.

SLEIGHS, CARRIAGES, ETC.

New and Second-Hand Boobies and Sleighs IN SEVERAL SIZES.



One Victoria Sleigh, little used, also ran- nable, suitable for Broomfield or Victoria, both our own make. Our entire stock of Boobies and Sleighs for sale at very low prices, or will let by day or season.

Chauncey Thomas & Co. CHESTNUT ST. BOSTON.

consists of an eight-room house, barn and poultry house, together with four acres of land. The purchaser is C. H. Carroll.

Weymouth, Mass.

Final papers have passed to record in the sale of the property situated at No. 74 Park avenue, Weymouth, Mass. There is a two-family house of 12 rooms, barn, paint shop and one acre of land. All personal property was included in the sale. Henry C. Jessemann conveyed to Richard K. Zink of Boston.

Woburn, Mass.

Henry W. Savage has also passed final papers on record in the sale made through his office of the property on Park street, Woburn, Mass., known as the Park street stable, consisting of 8433 square feet of land and a stable containing 32 stalls. Helen B. C. Stephenson conveyed to Holland Bros.

Reading, Mass.

Final papers have passed in the sale made of a farm property on Curtis street, Reading, Mass., consisting of 13 1/2 acres of land, a seven-room house, barn and poultry house. Katie Green conveyed to S. M. Middlemas of Dorchester.

TODAY'S TRANSACTIONS.

South End property taxed on \$13,000 has just changed hands, being that at 1432 to 1434 Washington street, junction of Malden street. Harry S. Cohen has taken title from Caroline Hatch et al. There is a four-story brick house and 1200 square feet of land, the latter rated at \$6000.

In the West End of the city proper Martin F. Curran has acquired from the North End Savings Bank the 3 1/2-story well-front brick house and 1160 feet of land numbered 22 Bulfinch street, near Howard street. The land's share of the assessment of \$11,000 is \$7000.

Another West End sale involves the parcel at 22 Allen street, near Chambers street, comprising a four story and basement brick house and lot of 700 square feet. David Gordon is the new owner and Lena Cowen is the grantor. Valuation \$7300, of which \$2300 is on the lot.

Vacant Brighton land figures in today's local real estate transactions. About 26,000 square feet at the junction of Holmes avenue and Harlan and Redford streets, taxed on 12 1/2 cents per foot, have been purchased by the city of Boston from Horace B. Shepard et al. The price was \$5548.

Another sale of Brighton land is that of about 6100 square feet near Hobart street, assessed on 10 cents per foot. Hannah Greenwood takes title from Abbie E. Higgins.

In Charlestown Samuel Porter has purchased the property at 310 to 312 Main street, near Lincoln street. There is a frame house and 1601 feet of land, the whole rated by the assessors as worth \$4500. The lot is rated at \$2000. George E. Pollard et al. are the grantors.

A Roxbury change involves the estate at 17 King street, near Roxbury street, comprising a frame block and 3180 feet of land, the latter taxed on \$1000. The total valuation is \$3000. Hannah Greenwood conveys to Frederick W. Higgins.

BUILDING OPERATIONS.

Comparative statistics of building in New England for the current year to Feb. 8 have been compiled by the F. W. Dodge Company as follows:

Contracts awarded, 1911, \$10,618,000; corresponding period, 1910, \$11,437,000; 1909, \$11,693,000; 1908, \$4,656,000; 1907, \$11,800,000; 1906, \$7,205,000; 1905, 6,080,000; 1904, \$6,100,000; 1903, \$7,504,000; 1902, \$8,324,000; 1901, \$6,180,000.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS. Recorded transfers are taken from the files of the Boston Real Estate Exchange as follows:

BOSTON—CITY PROPER.

Louis Fingerman to George H. Lucey, Compton st.; q. s. \$1.
George H. Lucey to Nathan Fingerman, Compton st.; q. s. \$1.
Harry Goldman to Sadie Goldsmith, Levee st.; q. s. \$1.
Lena Loewen to David Gordon, Allen st.; q. s. \$1.
New Eng. Mut. Life Ins. Co. to Charles H. Taylor, Jewett and Dandoway sts.; q. s. \$1.
Caroline Hatch et al. to Harry S. Cohen, Washington and Malden sts.; q. s. \$1.
Frederick M. Ives, conservator, to Harry S. Cohen, Washington and Malden sts.; q. s. \$1.
Frank Hatch to Harry S. Cohen, Washington and Malden sts.; rel. s. \$1.
North End Sav. Bank to Martin F. Curran, Bulfinch st.; rel. s. \$1.
WEST ROXBURY.
Alexander MacMillan to Bertha H. Crowder, Tremont st.; Newfield st.; 2 lots; w. s. \$1.
Bertha H. Crowder to Alexander Mac-

THE ARNOLD GOODYEAR WELT SHOEMAKING SCHOOL

165 Commercial Street WEST LYNN, MASS.

Teaches all machines of the Goodyear system, also Rex pulling-over machine, niggerhead, pounding and sole laying on McKay work. Established 1905.

TUTORING by college graduate with experience German, French, English and Composition. History. \$1 an hour; references. MISS ADELAIDE WARNER, box 325, Columbia College, N. Y.

Millan et ux, Tremont st.; Newfield st.; 2 lots; q. s. \$1.
Jacob W. Wilbur to Samuel Cooper, Edge- more road; 2 lots; w. s. \$1.
Jacob W. Wilbur to Samuel Cooper, Edge- more road; 2 lots; w. s. \$1.
Jacob W. Wilbur to Elizabeth B. O'Keeffe, Hinesdale road; w. s. \$1.

SOUTH BOSTON.

Denis L. Heardon to Celia M. Burditt, D st.; q. s. \$1.

EAST BOSTON.

Mayra A. Currier to John H. O'burg, Francis st.; w. s. \$1.

ROXBURY.

Hannah Greenwood to Frederick W. Higgins; King st.; q. s. \$1.

DORCHESTER.

Warren F. Livermore et al. to Rebecca H. Livermore, Maxwell st. and Milton st.; 2 lots; q. s. \$1.
Isenberg Arbustus et al. to Louis Isenberg to Louis Isenberg, Arbustus st.; d. s. \$2000.

BRIGHTON.

Harry N. Gay et al. to Frank W. Weber, Mitchell st.; q. s. \$1.
Abbie E. Higgins to Hannah Greenwood, Elm st.; q. s. \$1.

Horace B. Shepard et al. to City of Boston, Holmes ave., Harlow and Redford sts.; q. s. \$5548.

CHARLESTOWN.

George E. Pollard et al. to Samuel Porter, Main st.; q. s. \$1.

CHELSEA.

Dikran D. Nakhjian to John Nakhjian, Elm st. and Nichols st.; Fifth st.; d. s. \$1.
Dikran D. Nakhjian to Hilda Y. Nakhjian, Elm st. and Nichols st.; Fifth st.; d. s. \$1.

Frank W. Coughlin to Angelo M. Nasaro; q. s. \$1.
Nathan Winsten to Samuel Lemick, Elm st.; 5 lots; q. s. \$1.

REVERE.

Jennie Marcus to Samuel Weinstein, Thornton st.; q. s. \$1.
Thomas J. O'Hara to Elizabeth N. Mac- Kay, Beach st.; q. s. \$1.

Elizabeth N. Mackay to Marcia M. O'Hara, Beach st.; q. s. \$1.
Cornelius M. Doherty et al. to Lewis A. Carpenter et al.; q. s. \$1.

Lewis A. Carpenter et al. to common- wealth of Massachusetts; q. s. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES.

Permits to construct new buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are named in the order here given:

NATING at 3, Ward 21; W. P. Parker et al., C. A. & F. N. Russell; brick tenement.

Blue Hill ave., 247-249, ward 21; W. P. Parker et al., C. A. & F. N. Russell; brick tenement.

Blue Hill ave., 245, ward 21; W. P. Parker, C. A. & F. N. Russell; brick tenement.

Ward 21, near Blue Hill ave., ward 21; W. P. Parker et al., C. A. & F. N. Russell; brick tenement.

Upland ave., 68, ward 20; Anna E. Lally, T. J. Lyons, Jr.; wood dwelling.

UNIONIST SPLIT

IS REPORTED ON LORDS VETO BILL

LONDON.—Apparently the Unionist leaders in Parliament have been unable to agree on lines of action in opposition to the government's policy.

On the eve of the meeting of Parliament it was intimated that Lord Lansdowne, the leader of the opposition in the House of Lords, was ready to introduce a bill for the reform of the upper House, while on Friday the Times stated that the Unionist leaders had decided that it would be undesirable to introduce such a bill. Both these statements lack confirmation in responsible Unionist quarters.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston, in a speech here Friday night, deprecated the presentation of a strike-provoking veto bill at a moment when preparations for the coronation were being made and urged that both parties seek to arrive at a permanent settlement of the problem—not a solution of it that the opposite party would endeavor to repeal.

RHODE ISLAND AERO SOCIETY IS ORGANIZED

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Rhode Island Aeronautical Society was organized at a gathering of about 40 men in the engineering building of Brown University Friday night.

FERNCROFT INN IS TO BE REBUILT

SALEM, Mass.—Ferncroft inn at Middleton, near here, a famous resort of automobilists from all over New England, which was recently destroyed by fire, will be rebuilt this spring.

Harry B. Mansfield, the owner, has already had plans drawn for the principal wing in which the dining room will be located, and work will be started on that as quickly as possible. He is now considering plans for an imposing main structure of ornamental design, which will probably be built of concrete.

Advertisers may have answers sent care of New York Office, Suites 2092-2093 Metropolitan Bldg., 1 Madison Ave., or Chicago Office, Suite 750 People's Gas Bldg., Michigan Ave. and Adams St.

ARTESIAN WELLS

THE C. G. SMITH POINT AND STRAINER

MADE OF BRASS
2 1/2-in. iron size pipe 3 1/2 lbs. to foot, 3 feet long, or longer if desired, and COUNTERSUNK FROM THE INSIDE, particularly adapted for village town or city supplies where a large quantity of water is needed. 1 1/2-inch type of water drilling machinery. Write us if you need WATER.

C. G. SMITH ARTESIAN WELL CO., 98 High Street, BOSTON, MASS.

MACHINERY

PERFECTION KEROSENE OIL ENGINE

Uses kerosene oil for fuel which costs but a gallon. Simple and perfect running engine on earth using kerosene oil. Demonstration at Mr. LAUGHLIN's Washington st. north, Boston, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES

FOR SALE

1909 Peerless Limousine
Body built by Judkins, in A-1 condition throughout; complete equipment; paint and varnish new. Price \$2800.

FIAT AUTOMOBILE CO.

839 Boylston St.
Phone 4100 or 4101 B. R.

1910 E. M. F. 30

Five-passenger t. c. equipped with top, wind shield, speedometer, 5 lamp and generator; has been overhauled in service by E. M. F. Boston Co. and is guaranteed in good condition. BOX 42, Fenway.

TYPEWRITERS

NEW 3 MONTHS FOR \$5—MACHINES Rental allowed on purchase of typewriter. WELLINGTON VISIBLE TYPEWRITER CO., 300 Washington st., Boston.

ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS; lowest prices, easy payments; write for bargain list. PLUMMER & WILLIAMS, 145 Van Buren st., Chicago.

TYPEWRITERS—\$15 up; liberal terms. Rental 3 months. Write for list. PLUMMER & WILLIAMS, 145 Van Buren st., Chicago.

RESTAURANTS

South Station Restaurant
ALWAYS ESSENTIAL to know a good place to eat; arriving or departing from the South Station, Boston, you will find quick service and pure food at the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; a specialty of the restaurant.

G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

BUSINESS NEEDS

CHARLES C. HUTCHINSON,
182 State st., Boston
OPPOSITE THE Custom House—Nautical Instruments, Charts and Books, Marine and Field Telescopes. We make a specialty of Ship's Clocks and Clocks for Automobiles; also Watch and Clock Repairing.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

HAVE first-class salesmen in one of the best office buildings in Boston, telephone, stenographer. Would like to hear from one more firm West or South desiring representation. C. E. B., box 178, Boston.

ANTIQUES

FOR SALE—Very fine old antique furniture, grandfather's clock, plate, china, etc. Very old brass pierce clock, the restaurant and lunch room; accommodations for 500 people; a specialty of the restaurant.

G. COOPER & CO., Proprietors.

POST CARDS

TEN CENTS will buy 22 Chicago views or one dozen post cards, including one name card to order. NOVELTY SHOP, 708 Unity Bldg., Chicago.

FLORISTS

PINE THE FLORIST,
202 DARTMOUTH ST., Tel. B. 5002-L.
FLORAL DESIGNS A SPECIALTY.

LAWYERS

CHARLES G. BALDWIN,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
204-206 Piper building, Baltimore.

WILLIAM C. MAINE,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
Mutual Life Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

ELIJAH C. WOOD,
Attorney and Counselor,
218 La Salle st., Chicago.

EDWIN M. WOOD,
Attorney and Counselor,
107 Dearborn st., Chicago.

ATTORNEYS can frequently secure good non-resident clients by publishing their professional cards in this column.

DENTISTRY

DR. FREDERICK W. BANCROFT,
Dentist, Hours 9 to 5; tel. Oxford 535-3. Room 611, 160 Boylston st., Boston.

DR. G. FRANKLIN HARTT,
Dentist, 401 WEST MONROE ST., CHICAGO.
Phone Kedzie 1178.

D. V. BOWER, D. D. S.,
708 OAKWOOD BLVD., CHICAGO.
Tel. Douglas 2842.

Classified Advertisements

SPACE IS NOT GIVEN ON THIS PAGE TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE

For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

EMPLOYMENT desired for Saturday afternoon or other day, for light work. MISS ESTHER STAFF, 20 Holyoke st., Boston.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK GIRL wishes situation in the city. Please reply at the BACK BAY EMP. BUREAU, 82 Berkeley st., Boston.

GENERAL WORK wanted by the day; city or out. EDNA WILSON, 127 Levee st., Boston.

HOUSEHOLD ASSISTANT - Cheerful, capable, Protestant young woman (please refer to) for general housework, day or night, for good home and small remuneration. WM. M. LEE, 61 Freedom st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, refined, capable, desirable position for not more than two; mother's helper or chaperone to young lady. MRS. C. RICH, 92 1/2 Broadway, South Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER, desired position with elderly couple; good plain cook and careful manager; near Boston. MRS. LOUISA COLE, 2 South St., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER - Position wanted as housekeeper, attendant or companion; good home rather than high wages. MISS MARIETTA KIRBY, 23 North Main st., Natick, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, American, experienced, competent, desired position in small family; references. MRS. BATES, 22 Temple place, care C. Bates, Boston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, American woman, experienced, desired position in institution or hotel; references. MISS KATHERINE MILLER, 25 Indiana st., Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER - Protestant woman (41), well educated, desired position near city; any position of trust; will assist in household work; good seamstress. MRS. LUCY S. L. SWEET, 90 Salem st., Woburn, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER - Young, experienced, Protestant woman wishes position in refined home; 5-cent fare to Boston. Please address MRS. REYNOLDS, 25 Mt. Pleasant ave., Roxbury.

HOUSEKEEPER - American woman, well educated, desired position in small family; capable of taking full charge of household; references given. C. E. TAYLOR, 11 Adams st., Dorchester, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER, (institution), well trained, attending 38, salary \$10-15 per week; good references. Mention No. 4021. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

LAUNDRESS wants situation; can do fancy ironing. HARRY D. 83 RMP, BU REAU, 138 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS desires employment at home; A1 experience and references. MRS. HUBBARD, 37 Kendall st., suite 3, Boston.

LAUNDRESS desires employment; can do housework and shirt waives; prefers family washing. MRS. LILLIAN DAVIS, 11 Mill st., Cambridge, Mass.

LAUNDRESS - Protestant woman wishes washing and ironing to take home; experienced. MRS. MARY J. MERRITT, 126 Myrtle st., Boston.

LAUNDRESS desires employment, preferably ladies' work. MRS. J. MACFARLANE, 44 E. Newton st., Boston.

MAID - Colored woman desires employment daily as general maid or laundress; in or out of city. LENA KILDAER, 12 Kendall st., Boston.

MAID - Colored girl, good cook, references. HANLEY, 24 Harvard st., Boston.

MAID - Near colored girl desires position as cook, second maid or general maid; can do all housework; references. MRS. BROWN, 188 Northampton st., Boston.

MATRON - Position wanted as matron or assistant matron in apartment hotel or institution. MRS. ADA H. SAWYER, 9 Appleton st., Boston.

MATRON, ATTENDANT, SEAMSTRESS, 40, salary \$5-6; references. MRS. E. P. FENNER, 121 E. Oak Grove, Malden, Mass.

MOTHER'S HELPER desires employment daily; references. MRS. COOKING and laundry work; references. HARVARD EMP. BUREAU, 138 Mass. ave., Cambridge, Mass.

NURSEMAID - Young English woman, experienced, desired position in Boston or suburbs; best references. MISS AMY MAJOR, 15 Clementia st., Winstchester, Mass.

NURSEMAID - Refined young woman wishes position; capable of taking entire charge of one or two children; references. MISS CLARA LEAVENS, 80 E. Broadway, Boston.

OFFICE WORK - ALSO PRIVATE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, 27, 6 years experience, salary \$10-15; good references. Mention No. 4021. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (service free to all), 8 Kneeland st., Boston, Tel. Oxford 2600.

PRIVATE SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, light office work; references. MRS. E. P. FENNER, 121 E. Oak Grove, Malden, Mass.

REAL ESTATE - Woman, experienced as manager and real estate agent of real estate office, desired position; either in or out of city. MRS. E. D. ELDRED, 22 St. James ave., Boston, Tel. B. 15074.

SEAMSTRESS desires position with dressmaker or in private family; colored girl who has had several years' experience. MRS. E. RHODES, 8 Dilworth st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS, experienced, young woman, desires employment private family; reply by letter only. MARY ANDERSON, 2 Chandler st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS (colored) desires employment at plain sewing and mending. BERTHA FERRIN, 123 Dartmouth st., Boston.

SEAMSTRESS - Protestant colored girl would like sewing in private family; references. MRS. E. D. ELDRED, 22 St. James ave., Boston, Tel. B. 15074.

SEAMSTRESS, MATRON, ATTENDANT, 40, salary \$5-6; references. MRS. E. P. FENNER, 121 E. Oak Grove, Malden, Mass.

SECRETARY'S position wanted by young woman who has had several years' experience in first-class business house as stenographer, bookkeeper and confidential clerk; references. J. A. DAVIS, 123 Atlantic st., Boston.

SEWER, experienced on plain and fancy work; references. GRACE G. WILDER, 123 Atlantic st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 1 year's experience, desired position, can bill and book; references. MRS. J. KENNEDY, 225 Bevington st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER - Positions wanted for young lady stenographer in Boston or suburbs; salary, A. H. WARDLE, 123 Atlantic st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, desired position; commission and broker's office; references. MISS ELDA E. BROWN, 206 St. John ave., Alameda.

STENOGRAPHER - Young woman, capable, experienced, desired position in business office; references. MRS. E. P. FENNER, 121 E. Oak Grove, Malden, Mass.

STENOGRAPHER - Positions wanted for young lady stenographer in Boston or suburbs; salary, A. H. WARDLE, 123 Atlantic st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, 5 years' experience, desired position; commission and broker's office; references. MISS ELDA E. BROWN, 206 St. John ave., Alameda.

BOSTON AND N. E.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

YOUNG WOMAN desires position as maid, stenographer or landlady; morning work; or will take laundry home. ALTHIA E. LYNCH, 45 Magee st., Cambridge, Mass.

EASTERN STATES

HELP WANTED-MALE

BOY - Wanted, strong, capable, for work in shipping room of publishing house (18 to 21). CHARLES E. MERRILL CO., 44 E. Broadway, Boston.

CRANK SHAFT GRINDER HANDS wanted; steady employment to first-class machine shop; references. F. I. A. T. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

FARMER - Wanted, man capable of managing farm and stock; references. MRS. J. A. T. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

CYLINDER GRINDERS wanted; steady employment to first-class machine shop; references. F. I. A. T. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GRIDLEY OPERATORS wanted; steady employment to first-class machine shop; references. F. I. A. T. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

LATHES AND GRINDERS wanted; steady employment to first-class machine shop; references. F. I. A. T. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MILLING MACHINE OPERATORS wanted; steady employment to first-class machine shop; references. F. I. A. T. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SHOES - Wanted, experienced hand folder, also lining makers, on ladies' shoes; references. MRS. J. A. T. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

WET GRINDER HANDS wanted; steady employment to first-class machine shop; references. F. I. A. T. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SPECIALTY SALESMAN wanted; experienced, to call on architects in Boston and western Pennsylvania to sell favoring extracts, etc.; salary. THE CHARLES P. BLAKE CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT - Wanted; woman for general housework by business woman in small apartment; references. MRS. J. A. T. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKER wanted; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

EASTERN STATES

SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE

INTERPRETER - Young man speaking Russian, Polish, Hungarian, Lithuanian, desires position; interpreter, salesman, or any position; references. C. H. MAANKIN, care Mrs. Battles, 325 Morrow st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

MACHINIST - Young man (21) desires position as machinist or landlady; morning work; or will take laundry home. ALTHIA E. LYNCH, 45 Magee st., Cambridge, Mass.

MAN - Desires position where reliability and education are appreciated during summer months, June 30 to Sept. 10; city or country. J. A. DAVIS, 123 Atlantic st., Boston.

NEWSPAPER MAN, thorough experience newspaper work, office management, accounting, bookkeeping, advertising, editorial writing, desired position; highest salary. C. W. SMITH, 158 Hamilton place, New York city.

SALESMAN (28) with 7 years' experience in toys, novelties and sporting goods, desires position in New York city. PAUL F. MARK, 1554 Cooper st., Brooklyn, New York.

STUDENT of architecture at Columbia University, with 4 years' experience as employment 3 or 4 hours daily; good references. GEORGE A. KNAFF, 503 W. 11th st., New York city.

STUDENT of education and ability will devote a few hours daily to service of any school or institution; references. C. W. SMITH, 158 Hamilton place, New York city.

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR desires position. THEODORE H. RICKER, 212 McCarty st., Boston, Pa.

WIREMAN, 7 years' experience, desired position with a fair salary to start. GEO. W. GILGILLY, Jr., 1494 Third ave., New York.

YOUNG MAN (married) desires position; willing to work at anything that pays fair salary. GEORGE A. KNAFF, 503 W. 11th st., New York city.

YOUNG MAN (17), year's experience in insurance office, or independent business, or outside of city. FRED DOWN, P. O. Box 102, Short Hills, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED-FEMALE

ASSISTANT - Wanted; woman for general housework by business woman in small apartment; references. MRS. J. A. T. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

ATTENDANT - Wanted, position as attendant to elderly person; or mother's helper. EMMA DUYVAL, care Mrs. A. J. Covell, 118 E. 10th st., New York.

ATTENDANT - Graduate attendant desires position with party traveling to Europe or South America. MRS. ROONEY, 176 106th st., New York.

BOOKKEEPER-ASSISTANT (voucher system), clerical, time keeper and payroll clerk, experienced. SARAH M. ADAMS, 432 South ave., Wilkesburg, Pa.

COMPANION - Cheerful, refined young woman desires position as companion to young man; references. MISS WILLIAMS, 512 W. 151st st., care Mrs. Grady, New York.

COMPANION - Cheerful, refined young woman desires position as companion to young man; references. MISS WILLIAMS, 512 W. 151st st., care Mrs. Grady, New York.

COMPANION - Well educated woman (30) desires position as companion for elderly person; no objection to travel; references. MISS N. EDITH BOUTELLE, Brookline, N. Y.

COMPANION - Young woman (30) desires position as companion, or as office attendant; accustomed to meeting public; references. HATTIE M. VIELE, 470 S. 2d ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

DOMESTIC - Lady desires position as companion to elderly person; references. MISS ELIZABETH TURLEY, 15 W. 33d st., New York city.

COMPANION - Lady of refinement and culture, over 12 years' experience, desires position with lady or young girl; references. MISS GRACE THACKSTON, 355 W. 57th st., New York.

COMPANION - Refined young woman wishes position as visiting companion to elderly lady; child; kindergarten experience. Reference: Orange St. Orange, N. J.

GENERAL WORK - Near colored girl desires employment few hours daily of laundry or housework. ALICE LEWIS, 323 W. 52d st., New York.

LAUNDRESS - Near colored girl desires employment few hours daily of laundry or housework. ALICE LEWIS, 323 W. 52d st., New York.

MAID - Young woman wishes position as maid, attendant or nursemaid; references. MISS MARGARET STEELE, apt. 11, 505 W. 114th st., New York city.

NURSEMAID - Young lady, experienced, desires position in family; references. ANNA BROWN, care Mrs. B. K. Koenig, 323 W. 52d st., New York.

NURSEMAID - Young lady, experienced, desires position in family; references. ANNA BROWN, care Mrs. B. K. Koenig, 323 W. 52d st., New York.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; can make children's dresses, alterations, and repairs. MRS. J. A. T. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SEAMSTRESS desires employment; can do plain sewing, braiding and mending; references. MRS. J. A. T. Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

SECRETARY - Woman of education and ability desired; responsible position in private secretary; good stenographer and typist; understands French; references. MISS ESTHER E. FLASH, Sherman Square hotel, Broadway and 70th st., New York city.

STENOGRAPHER, expert, over 5 years' experience, desired more lucrative position; present salary \$15. MISS COLLINS, 315 St. Nicholas st., New York city.

STENOGRAPHER-OFFICE ASSISTANT - Young woman, 1 year's experience, desired position in first-class business house; references. MISS J. KENNEDY, 225 Bevington st., Boston.

STENOGRAPHER, experienced, rapid typ

Stocks Close Quiet and Strong

NEW YORK SHOWS CONSERVATISM IN TODAY'S TRADING

Operations in Wall Street of Comparatively Small Volume and Stock Market Movements Are Narrow.

LOCALS ARE HEAVY

Trading in both the New York and Boston markets today was again of a strictly professional and uneventful character. Wall street is usually conservative just before holidays and it was evidently the intention of the active traders today to limit their commitments as much as possible.

Price movements at the opening were of little significance. First sales were about at Friday's closing level. The New York market was narrow and business generally quiet. Canadian Pacific was strong. General Electric was weak.

Local trading during the early part of the session was dull and heavy.

Canadian Pacific opened in New York at 212, an advance of 1 1/2 over last night's closing figure, reacted fractionally and then advanced well above the opening. International Paper, both common and preferred, were weak. The preferred opened off 1/4 at 51 1/2 and declined a point further. American Steel Foundries was off a point at 50 1/2. Missouri Pacific opened up 1/4 at 57 and improved fractionally. "Soo" was in demand and made a good advance.

Steel, Reading and Union Pacific moved within a fractional range. The closing was at top prices.

Small changes were recorded by local stocks. Lake Copper held around 38. Butte Coalition opened at 18 1/2 and advanced above 19. American Woolen preferred opened at 95, improved to 96 1/2 and fell back to the opening price. The closing was fairly strong.

LONDON—The securities markets closed active with a cheerful sentiment in evidence. The improvement in home rails reached actual buoyancy under the influence of the reinvestment of dividend payments.

Gilt edged issues displayed firmness and Americans were harder in tone, although the movement in them was not particularly broad. Canadian Pacific rallied in the face of the earnings. De Beers left off 1/4 higher at 19. Continental bourses finished quiet.

IMPROVEMENT IN BANK EXCHANGES

Bank exchanges this week show still further improvement over recent preceding weeks, the total at all leading cities in the United States, as reported to Dun's Review, aggregating \$2,970,143,834, a loss of only 7.5 per cent as compared with the corresponding week last year and a gain of 15.7 per cent over 1909. The better exhibit is shared by New York city and most cities outside that center, the loss this week at the former point compared with last year being only 11.8 per cent against a loss of 15.3 per cent last week and 26.6 per cent two weeks ago, while at outside cities the loss of 2.6 per cent of last week and of 3.6 per cent two weeks ago compares with a gain of 3.2 per cent.

A few cities outside New York still report decreases, but only at Boston and Minneapolis are they especially pronounced, while at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City and New Orleans there are gains, which at Baltimore, St. Louis and New Orleans are extremely large. Compared with 1909 every city, except Louisville and Cincinnati, which report small losses, makes gains, some of which are almost phenomenal in extent.

Average daily bank exchanges for February to date and the two previous months are compared below:

	1910-11	1909-10	1908-09
Feb.	\$277,889,000	\$271,282,000	\$454,944,000
Jan.	\$10,680,000	\$22,405,000	\$26,644,000
Dec.	\$470,039,000	\$487,703,000	\$66,644,000

FOOD EXPORTS ARE INCREASED

WASHINGTON—A general increase in exportation of breadstuffs, meats, cotton and mineral oil was a marked characteristic in January. Number of bushels of corn exported was 9,750,000, against 6,000,000 in January last year; of wheat, 2,750,000 bushels, against less than 1,000,000 a year ago; of cotton, over 500,000 in January, 1910; of mineral oil, 105,000,000 gallons against 96,000,000 in the same month of last year, and of meat and dairy products a slight increase over January, 1910.

Total value of wheat, corn, flour, meat and dairy products, food animals, cotton and mineral oil exported in January, 1910, and for the seven months ended Jan. 31, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 1826, 1825, 1824, 1823, 1822, 1821, 1820, 1819, 1818, 1817, 1816, 1815, 1814, 1813, 1812, 1811, 1810, 1809, 1808, 1807, 1806, 1805, 1804, 1803, 1802, 1801, 1800, 1799, 1798, 1797, 1796, 1795, 1794, 1793, 1792, 1791, 1790, 1789, 1788, 1787, 1786, 1785, 1784, 1783, 1782, 1781, 1780, 1779, 1778, 1777, 1776, 1775, 1774, 1773, 1772, 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News of the World Told by Cable and Correspondence

FRENCH SENATE PASSES BILL MODIFYING "LEGAL TIME"

All Clocks in Country Will Be Set Forward as Soon as Necessary Arrangements Can Be Made—Will Abolish Meridian of Paris for That of Greenwich.

PARIS—The Senate passed a bill on Friday modifying the legal time in France and Algeria, which now is 9 minutes 21 seconds slower than that in use in western Europe. This action is to be taken so as to bring France within the same time section as England, Belgium, Holland and Spain.

All French clocks, therefore, will be set forward as soon as arrangements can be made to put the new time into effect.

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) PARIS—On the grounds of urgency the Senate has just permitted the discussion of the proposal to change the legal time in France, so as to enable France to come within the terms of the convention of Washington which in 1884 recommended the adoption of an international time-table. The resolution passed by the Senate provides that "legal time" in France and Algeria shall in future be 9m. 21s. behind the mean time of Paris.

It is now 12 years since this same proposal was first introduced into the Senate by M. Boudenoot, who is responsible for again bringing the matter forward. M. Boudenoot explained that the bill was absolutely necessary in the present condition of commercial affairs and that it would greatly facilitate all international relations as well as the communications by post, telegraph, telephone and wireless telephony.

M. Lallemand pointed out that the system had proved a huge success in America and that it was equally necessary in Europe, adding that no greater illustration of the need of this system could be given than the fact that on the journey between Paris and Constantinople travelers had to regulate their watches no less than 10 times.

Formerly in France every commune had its own official time, with the consequence that there were hardly two towns throughout France whose time was exactly the same, the difference between the time of many communes and that of the city of Paris being in some cases as much as 20 minutes. This extraordinary state of things was, however, terminated in 1891 when a law was passed making the time uniform throughout France for all purposes of civil life.

As the new proposal has already received the assent of the Chamber of Deputies it is expected that the bill will

will be again submitted to the Senate very shortly for a final reading and that then it will immediately become law.

The effect of this decision will be to abolish what is known as the meridian of Paris and substitute that of Greenwich. Thus by adopting the Washington convention France will be considered in the same international time section as England.

Since the congress of Washington the different countries that have adopted the international time-table and that the system works harmoniously. The common basis requires that there shall be exactly one hour between all "time sections" adjoining each other and that at every point within such "time section" the same time of day shall be universally used.

A "time section" is a band of 15 degrees of longitude encircling the globe; that is to say the zone over which the sun passes in the space of an hour. In Europe there are three such zones and it is the occidental zone of Europe, which included England, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg, Spain and Portugal, that by the terms of the Washington convention France finds her own time zone.

France is the only country in Europe except Portugal and Greece that has hitherto accepted the provisions of the Washington convention. For a long time such opposition was experienced, coming from the various scientific societies, who recognizing the importance of the scientific work done by the Paris observatory and by many other scientific bodies throughout France have persistently claimed that there is more justification for employing the meridian of Paris than that of Greenwich. The refusal of France until now to come within the Washington convention has been more or less a question of amour propre, but this has had to give way before practical necessity. The almost universal use of the meridian of Greenwich in charts for navigation and in other matters of international interest has made it impossible to give preference to the meridian of Paris.

The coming change will no doubt cause some temporary inconvenience at many branches of science in France and will necessitate much changing of instruments and methods of work, but it is believed that when once made many benefits will follow.

BRITISH SECTION WILL BE ATTRACTION AT EXHIBITION

Occupies Most Commanding Site on Whole Ground at Turin—Display to Be Made Will Be in Marked Contrast to That at the Brussels Fair.

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON—One of the principal attractions of the Turin exhibition, which is to be opened by the King of Italy on April 29, will be the British section, which occupies the most commanding site in the whole ground. The arrangement of the various departments and of the products displayed therein will present a marked contrast to the British section at Brussels. An effort is being made to render the British section completely independent and self-contained by keeping all the exhibits within the British pavilion. A note of realism will be introduced by the arrangement of the furniture exhibits, which will be grouped together as units for a complete house, instead of in a series of isolated stalls,

and the British exhibit of books will be shown in the reproduction of a typical English library. The section devoted to motorcars has been undertaken by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, and will represent practically the whole motor industry of the country. The collective textile exhibits of Bradford, Huddersfield and the south of Scotland, which received so much attention at the Brussels exhibition, will be repeated at Turin on a larger scale. The Huddersfield exhibit will consist of a cinematograph display showing the various processes through which the wool passes before being made up into the finished article, while the Bradford exhibit will take the form of a series of tableaux representing the same design.

RULERS OF INDIA AIDING IN EDUCATION OF NATIVES

(Special to The Monitor.) NAGPUR, India—It would seem that the ruling princes of India are awakening to the fact that authorship, invested with the authority of their exalted rank, may be productive of considerable effect on a people to whom royalty means so much. Not long ago the Maharaja, Scindia of Gwalior issued a pamphlet intended for the instruction of Indian women in those moral and social attainments which make home life happier for all concerned; and now it is announced that the Maharaja of Ajaigarh, a ruling prince of Central India, has compiled a work which aims at the moral education of the youth of India.

and by means of which the Maharaja hopes to go to the root of any inclinations toward sedition. It need hardly be said that the Maharaja's essay has received every encouragement from the authorities, who are only too glad of any assistance from leading native gentlemen.

This is by no means his highest first venture into the sphere of literature, for he has already written books on such a variety of subjects as agriculture, cooking, and even the care of infants. He is fortunate in having as his Maharani a native lady of considerable literary attainments, who has published at any rate one work of importance on the subject of art.

FUEL OIL WILL SAVE TIMBER

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON—If the report to the effect that the Belgian government intend working the oil shale deposits near the Stanley falls on the Congo is true, there will be a great saving in the amount of timber felled for the purposes of fuel, in that part of the country. At present the steamers on the river, as well as the locomotives, burn wood, which will be replaced by oil, should the oil shale be successfully worked. It is reported that from one ton of shale 230 litres of oil can be obtained.

HULL ART GALLERY GETS NEW PICTURE

(Special to The Monitor.) LONDON—Edward Scott's picture of "The Good Samaritan," which was exhibited at last year's Royal Academy, has been purchased by Joseph Duveen, and presented by him to the art gallery at Hull, in memory of his father, Sir Joseph Duveen, who started business at Hull in the sixties. It was Sir Joseph Duveen who furnished the money to build the new Turner wing to the Tate gallery, and who presented to the nation a portrait of Miss Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth which now hangs at Millbank.

LORD CURZON IS INSTALLED AS RECTOR

Presented to Glasgow University as New Official by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Donald MacAlister.

"EAST AND WEST" ADDRESS SUBJECT

(Special to The Monitor.) GLASGOW—The long deferred installation of Lord Curzon as rector of Glasgow University has just taken place amid the usual scenes which accompany that ceremony. The new rector was presented to the university by the vice-chancellor, Sir Donald MacAlister, and after the usual formalities had been completed, delivered the rectorial address, choosing for his subject the title of "East and West."

No living statesman, perhaps, has a larger grasp of the problem presented by the title of his address than the ex-viceroy of India. Probably no statesman since the day of Lord Beaconsfield has been gifted with a larger perception of the picturesqueness of the east. Lord Beaconsfield's knowledge of the east was, however, confined to a superficial glimpse of a tour on the borders of the near east, while that of Lord Curzon is contained in a practical acquaintance gained as chief administrator of the Indian empire.

Lord Curzon realizes that the great question of European politics in the future will be the relation of the east to the west, and he addressed himself to the question of the form that relationship was ultimately destined to take. The far east, China and Japan, he believes, will remain inevitably oriental. The Indian peninsula, on the other hand, he thinks for an indefinite period will remain under the influence of European ideas and the British raj. Persia he declines to hazard an opinion concerning; its fate, he decides, is in the balance of the present moment.

Summing up the whole question he falls back on a quotation from a Latin poet,

"Prudens futuri temporis exitum Caliginosa nocte premit Deus," declaring that he can only recall the words of the statesman who, confronted with a question as to the future, answered: "These questions belong to the domain of Providence rather than to politics."

It will be seen from this that Lord Curzon, while seeing the intense and im-

LORD DUDLEY SAYS MINISTERS SHOULD KNOW THE COLONIES

(Special to The Monitor.) MELBOURNE, Victoria—A striking argument in favor of the necessity of colonial ministers being thoroughly acquainted with the various colonies and dependencies of Great Britain, is furnished by the experiences of the Earl of Harrowby. Lord Harrowby has been paying a visit to Lord Dudley, the governor-general of Australia, and he has been compelled, as a result of his visit, to alter the ideas he originally entertained of that country.

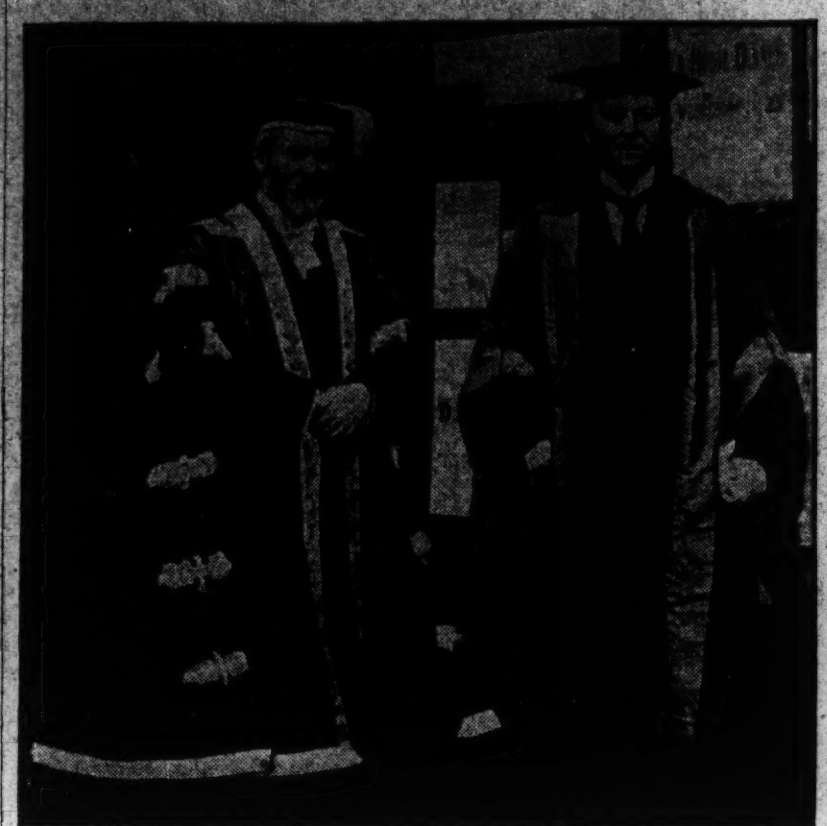
This experience, he said, showed him the great necessity of English politicians making periodical visits to the overseas dominions, and he was persuaded of the importance of this, that he considered that no man should be appointed colonial secretary, unless he had visited all the dominions and so made himself thoroughly familiar with the conditions.

With respect to Australia, Lord Harrowby was much struck with the possibilities of the country, and he considered that the conditions were most favorable for English farmers' sons, or sons of country gentlemen, but he advocated the construction of railways ahead of the population, a policy which would do much to encourage people to settle on the land. Lord Harrowby is also an advocate of an Empire Parliament.

AUSTRALIA WILL BUILD A LARGE STORAGE BASIN

(Special to The Monitor.) MELBOURNE, Victoria—It appears from the results of the Murray water conference that the question of providing water for irrigation purposes is considered to be of primary importance, in fact of far greater importance than navigation. The river Murray flows to the sea through Southern Australia, and that state will construct a great storage basin on Lake Victoria.

The state premier, the Hon. J. Murray, referring recently to the large number of settlers arriving from Great Britain, said that there need be no fear of the irrigation blocks running short, in spite of the fact that Victoria farmers also were beginning to turn their attention to irrigation farming. The purchase of land for the purpose of irrigation, he pointed out, was still going on, and when the present settlements were all occupied, there would be plenty more suitable land available.



(Photo copyrighted.) Lord Curzon, the new rector, to the right; Sir Donald MacAlister to the left.

mediate importance of the eastern question, hesitates to commit himself to any definite pronouncement on the subject. He sees that he terms "the reviving self-consciousness of the oriental mind, but he hesitates to believe that this revival will be worked out in a great struggle of color, as has been remarked by other authorities on the east. He declines to think that the east will make use of the lesson she has learnt from the west simply to turn against the west the knowledge she has thus acquired, for he sees that the era which is opening before

humanity is an era of conquest by the counting house rather than by the sword. He sees that as the countries of the west are being knit together by bonds which are making war every day more and more impossible, so those conditions are extending to the east. The old trade routes by which caravans once traveled are giving place to the railway, and the engine is narrowing the world as it annihilates space. The awakening consciousness of the east is therefore more likely to manifest itself in a great industrial development than in the march of armies.

ROYAL VISIT TO IRELAND WILL PLEASE PEOPLE

(Special to The Monitor.) DUBLIN—The announcement that it is their majesties' intentions to visit Ireland during the course of the present season, probably during the month of July, has been received with the greatest satisfaction throughout the country. No details either as to the exact date or the length of the visit have as yet been published, but they are being eagerly awaited.

The announcement is made by the Dublin Evening Mail that a number of entertainments will be arranged, in addition to the court, which will be held in Dublin during the visit of their majesties. For this purpose certain additions are being made to the castle, which is also being redecorated and renovated.

It is further announced that their majesties will go into residence at the vice-regal lodge where new rooms are at present being added in order to provide the necessary accommodation. Before leaving the country it is understood that their majesties will travel to the west of Ireland. Anxious to ascertain whether the city of Belfast would be included in the royal tour, a telegram was despatched asking the question, to which, however, his majesty's secretary replied that nothing had as yet been settled with regard to the Irish visit.

LORD BERESFORD RETIRED BY NAVY

LONDON—Admiral Lord Charles William de La Poer Beresford, by virtue of the age-limit clause, was retired from the active list of the British navy on Friday. He has held no appointment since his surrender, on March 24, 1909, of the command of the channel fleet.

When Admiral Lord Charles Beresford hauled down his flag as commander of the channel fleet he had rounded out 50 years of service in a career distinguished for professional ability and personal gallantry, and which made him one of the most popular men of England and a figure of world importance.

Lord Beresford was the second son of the Rev. John Beresford, fourth marquis of Waterford. He entered the navy as a boy, has been a naval aide-de-camp, was in command of the Condor at the bombardment of Alexandria, and served on Lord Wolsey's staff in the Nile expedition of 1884-5. He toured America in the fall of 1909.

NEW CUNARDER NAMED. LONDON—The new 30,000-ton Cunard line steamship which is being built at Clydebank, Scotland, will be named Aquitania. It is estimated that the vessel will cost \$10,000,000.

HARVARD DINNER IN BERLIN. BERLIN—A dinner was given Friday night by the Harvard Club. A large number of Harvard alumni attended, and Dr. David Jayne Hill, the American ambassador, delivered an address.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT GOES TO CANADA NEXT SEPTEMBER

(Special Correspondence of The Monitor.) LONDON—The announcement made in The Christian Science Monitor early in June last year to the effect that the Duke of Connaught would be appointed to succeed Lord Grey as governor-general and commander-in-chief of the Dominion of Canada has now been confirmed by the official announcement which has everywhere been received with the greatest satisfaction. In the Dominion the appointment is most popular, for his royal highness is still remembered for his military service in Canada when barely 20 years of age.

The Duke of Connaught, who will be accompanied by the duchess, will assume office in September next, and will hold the appointment for a period of two years, which may possibly be extended.

The Duke of Connaught, who is the third son of Queen Victoria and uncle of King George V., has spent a long and active career in the public service, but principally as a soldier. He entered the army as long ago as 1868, his first commission being in the royal engineers. As it was desired that he should obtain an intimate knowledge of all arms of the service he was transferred first to the royal artillery, then to the rifle brigade, and later to the seventh hussars, returning to the rifle brigade as lieutenant-colonel in 1878. It was during the early years of his army service that he gained

at the same time his first experience of active service and his first acquaintance with the country of which he has just been appointed governor-general, for he served in Canada during the Fenian raid of 1870, and holds the medal and clasp for the operations on that occasion. His second experience of active service was when he commanded the brigade of guards in the Egyptian campaign of 1882, being present at the action of Mahuta, and at Sir Garnet Wolsey's crushing defeat of the forces under Arabi Pasha at the battle of Tel-el-Kebir. For his services on this occasion he was three times mentioned in despatches and received the thanks of Parliament.

Since then he has held in succession the command of the Rawal Pindi division, and later on the forces in the Bombay presidency; and, on his return to England, the command first at Portsmouth and then at Aldershot, the great military center of the United Kingdom. On the departure of Lord Roberts for South Africa he assumed the command of the forces in Ireland, becoming subsequently after the reorganization of the war office the first inspector-general of the forces. His last military appointment was as field-marshal commanding-in-chief and high commissioner in the Mediterranean.

It has fallen to the Duke of Connaught to represent the reigning sovereign on two important occasions: first he was chosen to represent his brother, King Edward VII., at the great coronation durbar at Delhi, and recently to represent his nephew, King George V., at the inauguration of the Union of South Africa.

His royal highness married, in 1879, Princess Louise of Prussia, and one of his daughters, Princess Margaret, is married to the crown prince of Sweden. It is interesting to remember that the Duke of Connaught would, in the ordinary course of events, have succeeded to the duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, but preferring to remain a British subject, he renounced the succession, both for himself and his son, in favor of the Duke of Albany.

M. VENIZELOS ACTS WITH PROMPTNESS

(Special to The Monitor.) ATHENS—M. Venizelos is certainly maintaining his reputation of dealing promptly with situations that may arise, and are likely to cause trouble. In this respect his prompt action with several non-commissioned officers has been greeted with considerable satisfaction. The non-commissioned officers referred to expressed themselves as dissatisfied with the results of the army school examination. They have met by night at the house of Colonel Lapathiotis, who is connected with the Mavromichalis party. Colonel Lapathiotis, together with his subordinates, has been arrested with the result, as it is pointed out, that the army will have learned that the revolution of 1909 was national and not military.

SIR ELDON GORST COMPLETES TOUR

(Special to The Monitor.) CAIRO—Sir Eldon Gorst has returned from a tour of inspection which he made in upper Egypt, where he paid special attention to the alleged Coptic grievances. He found, however, that outside Cairo there were no complaints of a serious nature. The general impression he obtained from the tour was most satisfactory, and he declares that Mussulmans and Copts live peacefully together if left alone. The worst possible service to the Copts would be to treat them as a separate community. He found also that the Coptic educational interests received due consideration from the provisional councils everywhere.

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BI-WEEKLY The Monitor Now Offers **A Stamp Department for the Children** Every Other Saturday. "This new department tells all about postage stamp collecting and other matters of interest to the junior philatelist. Boys and girls will find it a source of entertainment and profit. The young people will find something to please them in every issue of Saturday's Monitor." **Valentines.** W. B. Clarke Co. 24 & 26 Tremont St.

THE HOME FORUM

Ten Chosen Hymns

Show the appeal of individual expression.

THE pastor of a Methodist church has lately taken the vote among his church members for the 10 favorite hymns in their hymnal. The list resulted as follows, according to the Christian Advocate:

"Nearer, My God, to Thee" led the popular vote. "Abide with Me" came second; "Jesus, Lover of My Soul," third. Strange to say—some of us think it to be strange—"I Love to Tell the Story" came fourth. Then came "Lead, Kindly Light," "Rescue the Perishing," and "What a Friend We Have in Jesus." Four great hymns just failed to get into the list, "Love Divine, All Loves Excelling," "Just As I Am, Without One Plea," "Faith of Our Fathers! Living Still," and "In the Cross of Christ I Glory."

The Advocate says: Prayer is the attitude of the soul in the first five hymns chosen—petition, not praise, nor personal appeal. Seven of the 10 have the first personal pronoun in the first line. "Nearer, My God, to Thee" is the first hymn chosen, "What a Friend We Have in Jesus" the last one. What would have been the order had the last hymn had the line "What a Friend I Have in Jesus?" Oliver Wendell Holmes says somewhere that Dr. Smith showed his genius in writing "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," not "Our Country."

The power of the humble poet, "whose songs gushed from his heart," is strikingly emphasized in this list. Henry Francis Lyte leads Charles Wesley and Miss Katherine Hankey leads Cardinal Newman. Mrs. Sarah Flower Adams leads all of them.

To the Poets

Ye have breathed
Rich benedictions over us; ye have
wreathed
Fresh garlands; for sweet music has
been heard
In many places—some has been up-
stirred
From out its crystal dwelling in a lake
By a swan's ebon bill; from a thick
brake,
Nestled and quiet in a valley mild,
Bubbles a pipe; fine sounds are floating
wild
About the earth; happy are ye and glad.
—John Keats.

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OLD-FASHIONED ARCHITECTURE SEEN IN LUDFORD HOUSE



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)

LUDFORD HOUSE.

A striking view of the famous building taken from the south side.

LUDFORD HOUSE, standing in the beautiful neighborhood of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, is well worth a visit by the traveler wandering through the highways and byways of England. This house, which is mentioned in Doomsday Book, is of great antiquity, as is shown by its proximity to its church, the interior quadrangle, and its style of architecture. That which strikes the eye of the visitor first as he views it from the road is the thick masonry of the lower part of the house, giving the impression of dungeons owing to the thick

barred grating through which the light filters into the cellars below, and it is related that a Scotsman passing by and seeing a dairymaid looking through the grating said to her, "Ah! ye be a bonnie lassie, but I weel ken that ye be there for na guld."

Ludford house dates from before the conquest. In the time of William the Conqueror, this manor formed part of the possessions of Osborn, the son of Richard, lord of Richard's castle. It was afterward in the possession of Jordan de Ludford, one of whose daughters mar-

ried Howell Vaughan, who gave or sold the manor and all its appurtenances to the hospital of St. John the Baptist in Ludlow, which hospital was seized by the commissioners at the time of the general dissolution of religious houses in the reign of Henry VIII, and together with this manor, was conveyed to the crown. It was afterward granted by Edward VI. to John, Earl of Warwick, then purchased by William Fox, and in 1607 came to the Charlton family, and there Sir Job Charlton, speaker of the House of Commons, being a gentleman remarkable for his hospitality and convivial disposition, during King James' residence at Ludlow castle had the honor of frequently entertaining his sovereign at Ludford house, one of the rooms of which still bears his name.

As we pass under the archway and enter the courtyard, we are confronted by some beautiful and diverse examples of half-timbered architecture with many curious gables. On entering the front door we gain access to the old oak-paneled banquet hall, a feature of which is a long table running down the center, composed of one slab of solid oak about 20 feet in length. The low roof with its huge timbers bent with age also deserves special mention, as well as a curious picture of Richard III. over the fireplace. Many of the rooms are rich in paneling and molded ceilings. Ludford possesses some pictures of great merit, among them being a Wouvermans, three Jacob Ruysdaels, and a portrait of the ill-fated Earl of Strafford by Sir Peter Lely.

The house strikes a wonderfully picturesque note, and in spite of the



(Photo specially taken for The Monitor.)

KING JAMES BEDROOM.

Interior of old-fashioned house in Ludford, England.

modernizing hand of civilization, it still retains all its ancient beauty and will long remain as a perfect specimen of the half-timbered house dear to our ancestors. Seen from the south side, it is a long, low one-story building, partially covered with creeper, the windows looking out to an ancient bowling green and through the trees it is possible to catch a glimpse of "the far-reared head of Cleo," Cleo hill, the spot where the beacon was lit on the occasion of Queen Victoria's jubilee. The windows in the east open on to the little Norman church

of St. Giles, and beyond that again are to be seen the Ludford almshouses, nestling under the shadow and protection of the church and house. Were there nothing else to see these almshouses alone are well worth a visit, each with its strip of garden, gay with the old-fashioned flowers and sweet-smelling herbs. This is a great resort for artists and the visitor receives a warm welcome from the inmates. Lady Charlton, wife of Sir Job Charlton, built and endowed these homes in the seventeenth century.

Unique League

Will tenants tent out if landlords prove obdurate?

PRINCIPLES of cooperation and organization tend to spread, and the latest manifestation of this tendency is shown in the formation of the "tenants league," to be composed of city renters, the St. Louis Globe Democrat avers.

The league is to be nation-wide and its professed purpose is to secure the usual conveniences, good water and other comforts that a tenant expects in this day and age of the return he receives for the rent he pays.

The organizers of the league announce that its intention is not to antagonize the landlord, but rather to offer him guarantees in the fact that every member of the organization will be vouched for by the officials as prompt in payment and careful of the property. Though if rents are considered too high in any locality it is understood that moral suasion will be brought to bear to lower them.

Whether moral suasion will consist in a mere abstention from living in the houses, which is now the "unorganized" and only mode of disapproval expressed, or whether formal conference will be had with the landlords by a grievance committee, as in the case of railroad disagreements with employees, we can only speculate.

What the result of a strike might be we can surmise. Would the tenants league take to tents and encamped on the outskirts of the city endeavor to influence the landlords to agree to a compromise? Such a course would compel a summer outing whether desired or not; on the other hand there arises a possibility of the complementary measure of the strike—the lockout; except as landlords have often sorrowfully complained—a lease allows seems to protect the tenant, while it gives little security to the owner.

Source of Folk Songs

The Irish provided a regular school of music in early ages, their harpers passing continually to and fro between Ireland and Wales and Scotland. The occupations of primitive peoples—the blow of the hammer on the anvil, the sweep of the oar on the water, the turning of the spinning wheel—provided rhythmic chants which in time took on cadences and became tunes.—London Post.

Christian Science in the Business Life

IF a knowledge of God cannot avail one in his practical experience of business, then he would far better revise his concept of business. In other words, if anything humanity is busy with is outside the law of good, then it is under the law of evil, it would appear, and must be re-adjusted. But business is only the exchange of good offices. It is our present best evidence of that dominion over all the things of the earth which is affirmed of man in the first chapter of Genesis. Then it is the best manifestation we have now of mutual helpfulness among men and of the plenty and power which God gives to His children.

But to bring business into line with Christian thinking means to work a complete revolution in the average man's thought of business. As humanity sees things nowadays business success appears to be the effort to do better than other people do. Some one lecturing to a body of men about their work lately said that each should aim to do a little better than the man next him. Now this thing carried out in financial directions often means a gross selfishness. The average man unthinkingly assumes that to get trade for himself away from a competitor is his necessity. Christian thinking reverses all this. It begins first of all to show that there is in the divine good plenty for every man. God cannot have any favorites, neither is He limited, neither does He have to take from one man what He gives to another. Christian Science is called Science because it gives an accurate basis of thinking to replace the faulty human notions. Every man has the right to get his good from God, and does get it so. So far as a man learns to recognize the government of God, to admit Him as the head of every enterprise, to look to the divine Mind as not

only the supply but the immediate director of business concerns, does the kingdom of heaven begin to come on earth for that man and for those around him. This is to depend on Principle rather than on opinion. Human sense does not at first see God directing humanity's affairs; but when all men begin to trust God's government and in all their thinking to acknowledge Him, they will find peace and success and every good, following. This is the meaning of the Old Testament teachings about the Israelites. When they trusted and obeyed God all was well; when they looked to human kings and governors and to erring human purpose things went badly for them.

Now this understanding that God has enough good for all and that He gives this good to all of His own volition, not through other men, but as directly as the manager of a business is responsible for every man under him, is the scientific basis for thinking about a business. The human sense has much materiality mixed up with the more spiritual concept, as yet; but speaking roughly, this is what a man must do if he is to run his business on truly scientific lines. He should think of God as running his business and as governing every man concerned with it. And he should think of God as sustaining the work of all men everywhere and as having plenty of success for every man. This does away with that terrible grind of competition which is nowadays responsible for so much suffering on earth. This belief in competition, in the battle for supremacy over others, must be reversed in human thinking before it can be reversed in experience. Men must cease to think that success or praise won by another detracts in any way from themselves. Every man has his niche, his own work. God determines this and sets each at his task. There is no possible interference, then. One man cannot get work away from another nor win laurels that should crown another. Each has his place, as well defined and as fixed as the planets. Infinite Mind cares for the very hairs of man's head, Jesus taught, and infinite care holds every blade of grass, individual and forever perfect. Surely God then cares for every man, sustains him in his place and supplies him at every moment with all he can ask to happiness and success.

Love is everywhere the fulfilling of the law. More love to God means more love to man. The cultivation of love helps every man's life wherever he is set. It brings harmonious thinking, and happiness, peace, in place of discord. This enables each man to work more easily and with clearer insight into the thing that concerns him. He begins to be happy in his action. Now the joy of life is to work happily at some useful task with no thought of the outcome. The reward is with God, the demand on each man is to do his work as well as

possible. This turns his thought away from others, and shields him from envy or stupid comparisons. Let each one be sure that God governs him. Then if he is not at his right work the way will open for the change. No one lives his own life. God lives, and man reflects the divine living. This is scientific fact and when this right thinking rules the man then his outward conditions presently conform to the inward heaven.

God means man to have dominion over all the earth. The great world of business very distinctly hints at such a dominion. It is that great enterprise should succeed, and they can be brought to pass with perfect honor and rightness in every detail. There is nothing to be gained by dishonesty and selfishness. Nothing so built up can endure. But the great work of the world can be done on the solid basis of perfection; they can be wrought to the good of every human being and to the loss of none. For it is God who does all that is done, and He does it rightly, speedily, safely and to the ends of joy. Again and again the loyal Christian Scientist turns to base his sense of all action in God, in divine Mind. Evil is not power, it cannot act; God is all and there is no selfish, ignorant mortal thinking to hinder His purposes. What God decrees is already done, done from the beginning, and how can it be thwarted or turned away?

To remember the Sabbath day is very important to the business man. To keep the Sabbath means to dwell in the constant sense that God has already done all, that His work is perfect, finished, and that there is nothing left to be made, as Mrs. Eddy says, "by a lower power" (See "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," p. 520). The endeavor to realize what this really means will bring order and success into any man's experience.

A Rivalry of Roses

A JOLLY tale of how three neighbors vied with each other over their flower beds is told in a characteristic vein in the London Standard—characteristic to Americans, who seldom find three neighbors cheek by jowl who equally delight in gardens and the raising of roses as English folk do. There is the charming young lady very busy about many things who will not bother over the careful directions in the catalogues. She sticks her Gloire de Dijon rose (gift of the captain) up against a wall, though that careful neighbor pleads that it is an arch rose and must sprawl all over, freely. The Gloire de Dijon rewards the lady's confidence, however, by climbing the wall like a soldier. The captain puts away over the rules and finds this virtue its own reward, for he apparently gets from the study much satisfaction, if few roses. The narrator says he follows a pleasing mean between the two extremes, and tempers exactitude with common sense, producing creditable roses, though he avers that he never wins to the wildly splendid results of the nonchalant young lady.

Over a certain one of the writer's failures Captain Cochran laughed politely, but contentedly, and the narrator continues:

"The laugh was on the other foot," as my sister, who gets rather mixed

betimes in her metaphors, said when "Cochin's Folly" reared its awful head above our fence. The captain had been much captivated by the picture drawn by a lady-writer of a Dundee Rambler "rushing up" a holly bush and "tumbling out at the top." I represented to him that a smart, well set up bush like a holly should not be degraded into the similitude of a morris-dancer, with ahims and patches and streamers sticking out of its immaculate dark suit. He so far listened to my superior judgment as to abandon his design, but the infatuated man only abandoned it to embrace a far worse one. He deliberately stripped the branches from a rather fine Cupressus Lawsoniana, the haunt of golden-crowned wrens and choice insects, leaving only the two top branches to stick out like the peg in a clothes prop. Then he planted at the bottom "vigorous" climbers, not Dundee Ramblers, which he thought too dull and leggy, but gay and colorful things like Jaune Despres, hoping they would "rub up" and "tumble" over the clothes prop legs. Of course they did nothing of the sort, even with all the adventitious aid of strings and nails and bits of flannel and old gloves. They entirely declined to climb the mutilated cypress, and to this day there is no more mournful object in the three gardens than "Cochin's Folly."

SODA LAKE

THERE is an old parody of a well-known hymn line which speaks of Africa's "soda fountains" that "roll down their golden sands." The following account of a lake of solid soda gives an amusing application to the phrase: Wonderful as have been the reports of the vast soda deposit at Lake Magadi in East Africa, the tendency hitherto has been to deem the stories fantastic. Now, however, the mystery is cleared up by the report of an expedition which penetrated quite to the interior of Britain's remote possession—as far, indeed, as 15 miles from the frontier of German East Africa. The ascertained facts, according to the Chemical News, are more surprising than were the first reports. What, in the case of an ordinary lake would be water consists at Magadi of a solid deposit of soda, with a hard surface looking like pink marble. During the wet season—which in this region is very short—the surface is covered with a few inches of water. Immediately after the cessation of the rains the whole of the surface becomes dry with the exception of a margin about 30 yards wide. Even during the wet season the amount of water on the surface in no way renders impracticable the working of the deposit.

Price of Peace

"The total cost of four nations—the United States, Great Britain, Russia and Germany, for military and naval expenses in 1907 was \$1,184,000,000. If you were to count in France, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Spain, and other nations, and make allowance for the increase year by year, it is probable that in 1910 the expense would be \$2,000,000,000 for the most enlightened nations of the world, because of their military establishments.—New Amstel Magazine.

"Friends of American Art"

AMONG the significant evidences of appreciation of the higher life in Chicago, says the World Today, is a recent movement for extending the art influence of the city, which has been incarnated in a company—it can hardly be called an organization—of men and women who have associated themselves under the unpretentious name of the Friends of American Art. One is rather inclined to regard the purchase of a noble painting or of a worthy piece of sculpture as a most commendable act, even if such a production finds permanent housing in a private gallery. The Friends of American Art exemplify even a more generous public spirit. These liberal men and women, convinced not only of the necessity of developing an American art by adequate and practical appreciation of the work of artists, but also by cultivating and improving the public taste, have agreed to become purchasers of paintings and statuary, and this not for themselves but as the foundation of a collection of native art in the galleries of the Art Institute. To this end 150 or more persons have agreed to give \$200 a year each for five years toward a fund with which to buy paintings and sculptures.

From a recent exhibition the "Friends" made their first selections—eight paintings valued at nearly \$20,000. The magazine gives cuts of some of these pictures. Especially noticeable to Bostonians is the picture "Sunlight," by John Alexander, showing a young woman in a white robe, own sister, in her slender drooping pose, to Isabelle in our own gallery. Prizes were offered by some of these western patrons of art, and were won by Sergeant Kendall for his group of a mother and two children, by Millard Metcalf for his ice-bound stream and by Henry Hubbell for his "Departure," a young woman cloaked for the street, with large hat and veil. William Wendt won a prize for his "Silence of the Night," a pallid landscape with white birches, somehow vaguely like Lombardy, and Frederick Bartlett also for his scene showing a small, prim court beside a picturesque stone cottage. These artists range from New York and Chicago to Los Angeles as to their local habitation.

She Really Said It

Elizabeth, aged six, was apparently still at the age when things go into the baby's mouth to be investigated. Mother said: "Elizabeth, take those scissors out of your mouth!"

Elizabeth, with a twinkle: "Oh, mother, I'm cutting teeth."

I do believe that were a person from his earliest infancy to note and register all the divine blessings which in the course of his life he observed and experienced, he would compose an excellent and most useful book. Nothing could be more edifying than to be thus reminded how wonderfully we had been led.—Gotthold.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Saturday, February 11, 1911.

Pan-American Conference

NOTWITHSTANDING that obstacles, and sometimes serious ones, rise in the path of those who are striving to bring about a community of interests among the nations of these continents, not one step of the path is retraced. It may appear at times to those unfamiliar with the facts that the headway made in the matter of bringing the governments of the three Americas together is too small to afford any degree of satisfaction to those engaged in the work, but, in reality, it is only necessary to look back a score of years in order to see that the advance has not only been great but marvelous.

Nothing seemed more utopian to people who called themselves practical than the founding of the bureau of American republics. That institution has grown, however, until it has become an unquestioned continental influence. As the Pan-American union it now commands the recognition and respect of all the governments in North and South and Central America. Strange as it may appear, Canada was among the last to send representatives to the conferences held under the union auspices. At the conference to be held in Washington next week there will be delegates from Canada and from all the Latin republics.

It would be well enough for American merchants and manufacturers, and especially for those who realize that in order to avoid a glut in the home market they must sooner or later find an outlet for the surplus products of this country, to understand that conferences held under the auspices of the Pan-American union are not monopolized by mere expressions of international good will, but rather that they are given over to the discussion of ways and means whereby the nations of the Americas may exchange commodities to their mutual profit.

In view of the near approach of the opening of the Panama canal, it is more than ever important that these nations shall strive to get together on a friendly but purely practical basis. The United States has an opportunity, now as never before, of showing to the sister countries that it is big enough in every sense, not only commercially but intellectually and morally, to become a leader. To do this it must be broad in its policies, liberal in its methods, just in its dealings. It must not be tempted by any small, selfish, temporary advantage, or hope of advantage, to disregard the interests of even the smallest member of the continental family. To attain to the position of premiership, and to maintain it with all proper prestige, the United States must not only win the confidence of all of its neighbors, but be deserving of it.

In the meantime, the forthcoming Pan-American conference should be given all the attention its importance demands, especially on the part of American business men.

WHILE the commercial interests of New England are coming to the front, the agricultural communities wish it to be known that the six experimental stations have given the farmers a considerable lift.

For Protection of Investors

IT HAS been apparent for some time that the authorities cannot, without an adequate law, prosecute successfully the persons who are responsible for incorrect statements designed to attract investors. The present law applying to such offenses deals simply with larceny by false pretenses, and requires that the aggrieved individual shall furnish proof that he has lost money through an investment before legal proceedings can be started. Even after a complaint is filed, the name of the complainant often is ascertained by the defendant and a settlement effected, thus tying the hands of the authorities. In order to prosecute, the district attorney must have a complainant as well as reasonable evidence, and the difficulties presented by the situation are frequently insurmountable.

What applies to Boston and Massachusetts affects indirectly all New England, except Connecticut. The postoffice department has accomplished much toward curbing unlawful activities of promoters, its methods consisting of the issuance of special orders, but the force of men that the postal authorities can devote to that work is insufficient. At present, however, the postoffice department is the only guardian with which offenders of the class specified ordinarily have to reckon. In the postmaster-general's report for 1910 it was estimated that eighty important cases, recently investigated, have taken from the American people fully \$100,000. Every year, it has been estimated, Massachusetts investors lose more than \$1,000,000 to stock-promoting concerns, and often they spend additional sums on particular enterprises which give no return.

Plainly, Massachusetts ought to have a new law that would be supplementary to the national provision under which the post-office authorities issue their orders, and which would allow prosecutions in the state courts. Such a law would make the work of the district attorney and the police department easier and more effective. It would tend to discourage misrepresentations in attractively worded prospectuses or glittering advertisements. A measure which seems to meet the requirements has been introduced in the Legislature by the Hon. George Holden Tinkham. It is Senate bill No. 332, and reads as follows:

Any person who with intent to defraud makes or publishes, or causes to be made or published in any way whatever, or permits to be so made or published, any book, prospectus, notice, report, statement, exhibit, advertisement or other publication of or concerning the affairs, financial condition or property of any corporation, joint stock association, partnership or individual, which said book, prospectus, notice, report, statement, exhibit, advertisement or other publication shall contain any statement which is false or wilfully exaggerated and which shall have a tendency to give a less or greater apparent value to the shares, bonds, property or assets of said corporation, joint stock association, partnership or individual, or any part of said shares, bonds, property or assets, than said shares, bonds, property or assets or any part thereof shall really and in fact possess, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than ten years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Some years ago authorities in Great Britain obtained an act enabling them to prosecute persons or firms for making false statements in prospectuses. Later the American mining congress called upon the various states to pass a law like the Tinkham bill, which

is similar to but less involved than the English measure, in order to prevent fraudulent stock flotations, but in only eight instances have states responded. California was the first state to enact a law like the one advocated by the mining congress, and the salutary results from that action have been noted. In New England, Connecticut is the only state that has followed California's example, and Massachusetts now has its chance.

The law proposed by Senator Tinkham applies indiscriminately to all promoters, credit agencies and publishers. It is aimed, however, particularly at the sources of incorrect statements, the words "with intent to defraud" allowing a proper degree of exemption to distributors who are often unable to investigate communications thoroughly before disseminating their contents. If the Tinkham bill is passed, Massachusetts will be the ninth state thus to strengthen the arms of the authorities so as to encourage truthful statements about all business undertakings.

THE UNITED STATES is planning to have the greatest free bath-house in the world. An inspection of the state establishment at Revere might furnish some pointers.

THE belief prevails among a very large and important element in Canada that the reciprocity agreement now pending before the legislative bodies of the two countries is the longest stride yet taken toward what is known as continentalism. What is known as continentalism, however, must be interpreted with regard to the point of view. In Canada, and especially by the element referred to, it is taken to mean the separation of the interests of Canada and Great Britain and the drawing closer of the Dominion and the republic. And it is claimed that events have been leading up to this for many years, despite the determined opposition of friends of imperial unity.

It is not possible to deal with continentalism as it should be dealt with at a time like the present, when popular opinion on both sides of the line is divided and to a great extent distracted from the main proposition by smaller considerations. The time is rendered no more opportune for such a discussion by the conditions at present prevailing in Mexico and in certain parts of Central America. But if it were possible to remove all controversy and all present manifestations of discontent from our consideration, and to view the situation, say, from the standpoint of five years hence, we believe it would loom so large as to shame any narrow conception of it.

Even today, amid all the heated discussion aroused by the question of reciprocity, and in the presence of all the unfavorable conditions prevailing southward, it is possible for those who look beyond temporary and trivial advantages and disadvantages to see that in the very nature of things an international understanding which will amount to the expression of the continental idea is not only necessary but inevitable. Continentalism does not mean, and is not likely to mean more or less than Pan-Americanism; and Pan-Americanism, as it has been nurtured from James G. Blaine's time to the present, means in the last analysis peace and prosperity for all the American people.

There is no desire in this country for political union with any of its neighbors. There is no desire in this country that any of its neighbors shall surrender political independence to any other. There is a desire, however, and this desire is broadcast and genuine, that the nations of these continents shall learn to regard each other with more confidence. Ultimately what is best for all Americanism will be best for all humanity. The days of conquest are past, and they are no more surely gone, and gone for good, than the days of diplomatic cunning and diplomatic trickery.

Whatever may be thought of it now in any quarter, continentalism is a subject that is bound to grow upon thinking people as the years go by. For out of it comes an idea that makes the whole world kin.

THE name of Lincoln, patriotism and public-school education are indissolubly connected.

World's Metropolis Alert

LONDON'S decision to spend millions on the improvement of its harbor facilities is based on the idea that no port in Europe should be better equipped for the expeditious handling of shipping than that of the chief city of the greatest maritime nation of the age. So, likewise, realizing, and being among the very first of great cities to do so, that the entire system of land transportation is undergoing a change, London proposes to spend millions upon the construction of new highways as approaches from all points of the compass.

The traffic department of the board of trade has taken the initiative in this matter by advising the metropolis to improve its traveling facilities. Heretofore advice of this character would have been taken to mean that new railroads should be built or old ones improved. Not so now, however. The roadway is to become, has in some respects already become, as important as a means of carrying on traffic between communities near and remote as it was in the best days of the Roman empire. The city of the future that wishes to invite and encourage travel in its direction will turn its attention to the building of good roads; for, everything else being equal, the motor car of the future, whether employed in passenger or freight traffic, will travel over the line of least resistance.

It is estimated that the construction of a hundred miles of new highways to radiate from London will cost in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. But the necessity for the improvement rather than its cost is the thing that is being most seriously considered at present. In cases where the returns are so certain as they are when improvements are made in the interest of public convenience, cities desirous of being abreast with the times do not permit themselves to be appalled by the first cost.

Better waterways, better roadways, better facilities for travel, are imperative. Those cities that recognize the demand for smooth and rapid transit, and are taking steps to meet it, are the cities that are acting wisely. London's greatness is not due so much to the fact that it is big as to the fact that it does not think itself big enough to take its ease.

AT POPULAR prices, opera with popular singers in the cast becomes a double attraction.

The Business Situation

THAT there is world-wide improvement in business activity is evidenced by reports coming to hand from the large financial and commercial centers. Although the panic of 1907 was general throughout the business world, it was not so keenly felt in European countries as it was in the United States. England, France and Germany did not suffer the relapse industrially that was experienced in this country. Consequently, the improvement that they have made over previous years in their commercial and industrial development is all the more noteworthy. None of the foreign countries apparently suffered the business recession during the past year that was noted in the United States. On the contrary, England, for example, has made great advances in various directions. Her trade with all countries experienced large gains in both imports and exports. The confidence prevailing at all times during the year was shown in the large number of new incorporations in which vast capital requirements were to be met.

Similar prosperity has been enjoyed by France. Never before have the imports and exports of this country been of so large volume. The capitalist of France is showing some preference for American securities at present, and the buying of American stocks and bonds by both England and France during the past twelve months has been on a large scale. The Frenchman is thrifty and shrewd, and these characteristics have made France the powerful financial nation that it is today. Germany is likewise enjoying a steady improvement. The aggressive manner in which Germany has gone after foreign trade is bearing good fruit for that country.

Conditions are vastly improved in the United States. A return of confidence is accountable for the betterment. Industrial affairs were never so bad as they were painted. The change, consequently, is largely sentimental. But the more optimistic feeling now prevailing will go far toward bringing about still better times. The one danger to be avoided is that of going to excess. There has been a general reduction of stocks in many merchandizing lines. There has been almost a universal hand-to-mouth policy pursued by manufacturers and merchants. With the improved conditions now manifested, there is likely to be a sudden rush of orders, with urgent demand for goods and supplies and a resultant advance in prices. Such a consequence would overturn all the good that has been accomplished in the price readjustment that has been in progress since the recession in business began. A "boom" is by no means to be desired. A little more of the European conservatism, together with characteristic American energy and aggressiveness would be a common-sense mixture that would make for continued good times in this country. And it looks as if the country might profit somewhat from the lessons learned since the financial flurry of 1907.

THE Indian problem of Asia and the Indian problem of America should eventually find their solution through education of the natives.

IT MAY be said in defense of the national lawmakers who surrendered to the state of Virginia a large tract of land on the south side of the Potomac, originally included in the grant for a permanent seat of government, that when they did so, sixty-five years ago, there was not apparent to any one a reason for believing that the land in question could ever be of any value to the District of Columbia. No farther back than the early '70s, indeed, there was a well-developed movement looking to the abandonment of the District of Columbia altogether. The national capital in its present location had once been burned; it had been exposed to attack throughout the civil war; after the war it was so inconvenient as a place in which to transact public business; such an unsightly, such a muddy and, generally speaking, such an unpromising place, that there was a period unquestionably in which Congress, reflecting popular opinion, was in a temper to agree to the removal of the federal headquarters to another part of the country.

It was at this juncture that Congress abolished the municipal government and placed Washington in the hands of three commissioners who spent money lavishly upon public improvements, earning for the moment severe criticism, but in the long run the lasting gratitude of the community. From that time to the present the progress of Washington has been little short of marvelous. It has grown in attractiveness no less than in wealth and population. It gives fair promise of becoming one of the handsomest capitals in the world.

But it is now demanding more room for development, and it would like to have again the strip receded to Virginia sixty-five years ago. It is not probable that Virginia could now be induced to part with this entire tract. President Taft in his message of last December believed, nevertheless, that the part which is most desirable for the enlargement of the park system of Washington might be obtained, and he is lending his influence to the movement looking to this end.

Everything must depend, of course, upon the attitude of the people of Virginia in the matter. To the impartial observer it would seem to be to their advantage that the boundary of the seat of national government should extend across the river and into the state. The hope is that they may see it in this light. Washington, in any event, is bound to expand. It will be well not only for itself but for all of its surroundings, the state of Virginia included, if it shall have an opportunity of expanding under proper direction. Straggling and ragged outskirts can only be avoided by adhering to comprehensive plans for city beautification and completion.

WITH 30,000 changes in the new Boston telephone directory, is it any wonder that once in a while the subscriber gets the wrong number?

THERE are said to be six good household uses for sawdust. Pedestrians on a wintry day may add that there is a seventh.

THE tourists are reminded that New England has other attractions besides those related to industry and commerce.

WITH a membership of 483 the lower house may now be considered a fairly representative body.

SAN FRANCISCO and the Senate are soon to have a little talk about the great fair.

Enlarged District of Columbia